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19 Die at Detroit Airport After 2 Northwest Planes Collide Taxiing in a Fog

The Associated Press
ROMULUS, Michigan — Two jets taxiing for takeoff at the Detroit airport collided in fog Monday, and one of them, a DC-9 with 43 people aboard, burst into a blackened hulk. At least 19 people were killed, officials said.

The DC-9, flight 1482, bound for Pittsburgh with 39 passengers and four crew members, and a Boeing 727-200, flight 299, headed for Memphis with 146 passengers and crew aboard, the airline said.

Alan Muncester, a Northwest vice president in Egan, Minnesota, confirmed the 19 fatalities. An undetermined number of persons were injured, some with severe burns, the authorities said.

All the severe injuries and deaths were believed to be among people on the Pittsburgh-bound plane, the authorities said.

It was foggy at the time of the crash, and a winter storm had moved through the area earlier.

"Apparently the right wing of the 727 hit the left section, the engine, of the DC-9 taking the

"The pilot gave the ground controller erroneous information about his position and turned right onto the runway where the 727 was taxiing," he said.

"The DC-9 pilot discovered at the very last moment where he was, and so the ground controller told him to immediately get off that runway, but it was too late," Mr. Dresden said. He emphasized that the description of the accident was made with preliminary information.

Edward McNamara, Wayne County executive, said there were at least some survivors on the DC-9 and that the only injuries on the Boeing were those that occurred during the evacuation of the plane.

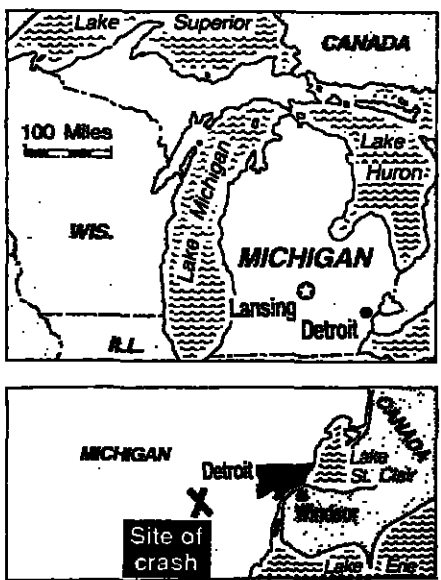
Linda Kalinsky of the Taylor Ambulance Co., said, "We were told that there were 50 or 60 injuries."

Originally, the Federal Aviation Administration said the planes' wings struck. Later, Northwest said the wing of the 727 hit the rear section of the DC-9.

After the accident, one of the planes could be seen surrounded by emergency vehicles, smoke pouring from a burned fuselage, the plane's tail blackened by fire. The fuselage was hauled out.

By an hour after the accident, the fire was apparently out, Mr. McNamara said.

Romulus, where the Detroit airport is located, is 10 miles (15 kilometers) west of Detroit. It was the site of the second-worst air crash in U.S. history, the Aug. 16, 1987, crash of a Northwest MD-80 on takeoff in which 156 people were killed.



engine off," Mr. Muncester said. "That resulted in the fire. That at this point is all we know."

He said the airport had been closed to inbound traffic because of the fog but they were allowing planes to take off.

Tony Dresden, a spokesman for the National Air Traffic Controllers Association, said that according to preliminary reports from the scene the DC-9 pilot became "lost on the runway."



A rightist mutineer standing guard Monday at the armed forces headquarters in Buenos Aires. Some of the rebels later surrendered.

Rebel Argentine Troops Beginning to Surrender

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BUENOS AIRES — Rebel soldiers captured army headquarters in central Buenos Aires and seized part of a suburban infantry garrison in a bloody dawn mutiny on Monday, but they began to surrender after a fierce government counterattack in the afternoon.

Troops loyal to President Carlos Saul Menem, who was preparing for a visit from President George Bush on Wednesday, attacked the mutineers after Mr. Menem declared a state of siege.

Politicians said the revolt was an attempt to disrupt the American president's visit, but Mr. Bush, in Brasilia at the start of a five-nation South American tour, said, "I have no thoughts of changing my plans. I have great confidence in the security" in Argentina. A Bush aide dismissed the fighting as "an inter-military squabble."

The Argentine army commander, General

Martin Felix Bonnet, in a brief television statement, ordered the rebels to surrender unconditionally. He said the army "is determined to eradicate" the rebels "once and for all."

The government backed up the order with a heavy artillery barrage that drove rebels out of about 50 mutineers were still holed up in the nearby headquarters of the army high command.

A rebel officer interviewed by local radio said the uprising was aimed at forcing a change in the command and was not intended to overthrow the government. It was the fourth such uprising since April 1987.

Another rebel officer said the revolt was inspired by Mohammed Ali Seineldin, a retired colonel, who sought to restore the "dignity of the country."

Mr. Seineldin, a strong nationalist who led similar uprisings in 1987 and 1988, was in military custody in San Martin de los Andes, about 1,800 kilometers (1,120 miles) southwest of Buenos Aires.

"The purpose is to disrupt the visit of President George Bush," said Cesar Ulloa, a Civil Radical Union deputy who met with Mr.

Menem. Other politicians made similar assessments.

The loyalist artillery attack was launched in the early afternoon against the suburban infantry garrison, where the second in command and two other officers were killed in an earlier attempt to retake the installation.

The situation at a tank factory on the city's outskirts that had been taken by the rebels remained confused.

The state of siege declaration gave Mr. Menem extraordinary powers of search and arrest and he called for the "total repression" of the rebellion.

Rebels attacked with their faces blackened — a sign of the *carapintadas* (painted faces), as the rebels of the three other mutinies were known.

Mr. Menem is fighting runaway inflation and trying to pull the country out of the worst recession in its history. (Reuters, AFP, AP)

Senate Panel Clashes With Cheney Over Policy in Gulf

**No Further Approval
 Needed From Congress,
 Defense Secretary Says**

By R. Jeffrey Smith
 and Rick Atkinson
 Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Dick Cheney said Monday that President Saddam Hussein of Iraq probably would be able to "ride out" international economic sanctions and that war may be the only certain means to force Iraqi troops out of Kuwait.

Mr. Cheney also told the Senate Armed Services Committee that President George Bush required no additional authorization from Congress before sending U.S. forces into combat in the Gulf.

The defense secretary's testimony appeared to deepen the split between the administration and key Democratic legislators over the proper role of Congress in the current crisis and whether economic pressures against Iraq should be given more time to work.

In Baghdad, Iraq, said Monday that more than 1,400 children under the age of 5 had died because of a medicine shortage caused by the United Nations trade embargo. Baghdad radio also quoted Health Minister Abdul Salam Mohammed Saeed as saying a lack of powdered milk contributed to the deterioration of the children's health.

Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia

Crisis in the Gulf

European officials are jittery about the U.S. decision to hold talks with Iraq. Israel has gone public with its concerns about a peaceful solution.

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and chairman of the Armed Services Committee, said, "If the president decides to take offensive action, the Congress should speak to that before action is taken." His comment followed four hours of testimony by Mr. Cheney and General Colin L. Powell, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Mr. Nunn, who seemed to speak for most of the committee Democrats in advocating continuation of the "slow pain" of sanctions rather than war, also indicated that the administration could be in for a battle in Congress next year if it seeks additional defense funds to pursue military action in the Gulf without resolving congressional concerns.

But in offering the most pessimistic view yet from the administration regarding the effectiveness of sanctions, Mr. Cheney said, "We do not have an indefinite period of time to wait for sanctions to produce the desired result."

The Iraqi leader continues to "obliterate any trace of Kuwait and her people," Mr. Cheney added.

"The military effort that might be required to get him out will be more difficult in the future than it is today," he said.

■ Iraqi Missile Test
 News agencies reported these other developments:

● U.S. and British military officials said Iraq tested surface-to-surface missiles on Sunday. The missiles, which have a range of 650 kilometers (400 miles), landed within Iraqi territory. Mr. Cheney said Iraq fired similar missiles with conventional warheads during its war with Iran, but the missiles also could carry chemical warheads.

● About a third of 3,300 Soviet nationals still in Iraq will return home within the next three weeks, Soviet television reported Monday.

The Baghdad representative for Aeroflot told an interviewer, "The Iraqi authorities have given permission for 1,000 Soviet experts to leave and in the coming two or three weeks we plan to send them to Moscow."

● Turkey's chief of the general staff, General Necip Torumtay, resigned on Monday in a move that one senior officer attributed to unhappiness within the military about President Turgut Ozal's handling of the Gulf crisis.

Kiosk

Ershad Offers To Go by June

DHAKA, Bangladesh — President Hussain Mohammad Ershad, embattled by bloody protests, offered on Monday to resign before an election next June and said he would lift the state of emergency on Dec. 16.

General Ershad said he was willing to hand over power to a neutral vice president to be appointed in consultation with opposition parties two weeks before a general election. He offered opponents a peace plan to end the crisis in which about 70 people have been killed.

Crossword Page 9.

Dow Jones	The Dollar
Up 5.94	DM 1.514
2,585.59	Pound 1.916
	Yen 134.70
	FF 5.1155



Aaron Copland, the highly regarded American composer who died at the age of 90. Page 5.

Russia Legalizes the Right Of Citizens to Own Land

By Michael Dobbs
 Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Russian parliament legalized the private ownership of land on Monday, overturning decades of Communist dogma in a desperate attempt to resolve the Soviet Union's deepening food crisis.

The legislation adopted by the Russian Congress of People's Deputies includes significant restrictions on the right of farmers to dispose of their land, setting a 10-year time limit before it can be resold. But it is still ideological anathema to hard-line Communists brought up to regard private property as tantamount to "exploitation of man by man."

As recently as last week, President Mikhail S. Gorbachev said he could not accept the idea of the private ownership of land, even though he was in favor of granting land to individual farmers under 100-year leases.

The Soviet leader lobbied Communist members of the Russian congress to vote against the measure, which he described as a violation of Russia's rural traditions.

In contrast, the Russian president, Boris N. Yeltsin, hailed the decision as "historic" and predicted that it would lead to the creation of

thousands of private family farms alongside the state-run system of collectivized agriculture.

Mr. Yeltsin said he hoped that Russia, which exported grain to the rest of Europe prior to the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution, would eventually be freed from its present dependence on food imports.

At a news conference, Mr. Yeltsin said it had been necessary to limit the right of farmers to sell their property to prevent land from falling into the hands of "speculators." The restrictions might be reviewed in a few years, he said, "if everything goes well."

The emotional four-day debate in the Russian parliament reflected sharp divisions between radicals who favor the immediate dismantling of collective farms and conservatives determined to maintain the present system.

"We Russians consider that land is our mother — and who would think of selling their mother?" a Communist legislator declared indignantly.

A compromise amendment gives local councils the right to determine how much land will be distributed to the farmers under the new law.

Since the Communist Party still controls

See RUSSIA, Page 2

In Iraq, President's Men Form Loyal Inner Circle

By George Lardner Jr.
 Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In explaining the reasons for seeking high-level talks now with Iraq, President George Bush said he was afraid that President Saddam Hussein was "somewhat isolated" by these around him and was not "getting the message" about the forces arrayed against his country.

The remarks echoed U.S. intelligence reports about Mr. Hussein and his inner circle, the group of men closest to the Iraqi leader. They are people who rarely question Mr. Hussein and loyalty to his bidding, according to administration officials with access to those reports.

"They're not advisers really, in the sense of

people exchanging views," said a member of an administration task force that has been watching developments in Iraq since the Gulf crisis began.

"They're political lieutenants," he said. "There's a lot of selective filtering of information."

The Iraqi regime has been likened frequently to an organized crime family. But even chiefs in the best of such families have some autonomy.

Mr. Hussein is said to be more dictatorial. His inner circle has been a shifting cast, but most of its members come from the Sunni Muslim village of Tikrit, north of Baghdad, where the Iraqi leader was born in 1937.

"They tend to be thugs or sycophants," a Middle East expert said.

The members of the inner circle are often described as reluctant to tell Mr. Hussein what he does not want to hear.

"Saddam doesn't have much respect for people who don't see things the way he does," a U.S. official said.

The most visible Iraqi official on American television, Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz, whom Mr. Bush has invited to meet with him in Washington, may have been in the inner circle 18 months to two years ago, according to experts in Washington.

But Mr. Aziz, a Christian who majored in English studies at Baghdad University, reportedly favored a policy of greater cooperation with the West and is now regarded as a member

of "the outer circle," along with economists and government technocrats.

A key member of the inner circle is Hussein Kamal, minister of industry and military industrialization and, since late October, acting oil minister.

Mr. Kamal, a son-in-law and cousin of Mr. Hussein, is a Majid — the family of Mr. Hussein's father — and, as an official here said, "probably the second most powerful man in Iraq right now in terms of real power."

Mr. Kamal is in his mid-40s and married to Mr. Hussein's oldest daughter, Raghad. He is apparently highly regarded by Sajida, Mr. Hussein's second wife.

See IRAQ, Page 2

After a Handy Re-election, Kohl Faces the Hard Part

By Marc Fisher
 Washington Post Service

BONN — Since the Berlin Wall burst open 13 months ago, all Helmut Kohl has had to do is negotiate the merger of the two Germanys, persuade the rest of the world to support reunification and get himself re-elected.

Now comes the hard part.

The first chancellor of the reunited Germany was still beaming Monday over his victory of a third term in Sunday's first all-German elections in 33 years. But Mr. Kohl and his center-right coalition face a long and daunting list of problems, many of which threaten to undermine the confidence German voters expressed in their government.

Many of the thorniest aspects of German reunification were put off until after the election and must now be faced. They range from the argument over whether the government should be based in Bonn or Berlin to the emotional debate over abortion, which is legal in eastern Germany but largely prohibited in the West.

Other results of blending the two Germanys are just now building to a boiling point. Unemployment in the East is soaring as industries collapse, unable to compete, and Western investment is lagging well behind expectations in their government.

because companies are reluctant to pump money into a society still suffering from a backward infrastructure and a Communist work ethic.

The soaring cost of reunification — after running a surplus last year, Germany will incur a \$100 billion deficit this year and will go even deeper into the red in 1991 — is expected to dominate the German political scene. Karl Otto Pöhl, chairman of the Bundesbank, the country's central bank, said Monday night that the rising deficit was threatening the stability of the Deutsche mark.

Economic analysts said Monday that Mr. Kohl could no longer choose among tax increases, deficit spending and budget cuts as he fashions a reunification payment plan. Rather,

they said, he will have to use all three measures. The costs are so high that, according to government sources, the German Finance Ministry is now planning to sell off at least portions of Lufthansa, the majority state-owned airline, and Telekom, the government telecommunications monopoly.

Although Mr. Kohl maintained throughout the campaign that taxes would not rise to pay for unity, he began hinting last month that "surcharges" might be necessary to clean up the environment.

"People are quite realistic," said Stephanie Wahl, a political analyst at the Institute for

See GERMANY, Page 2

For U.S. Citizen-Soldiers, Distant Trumpet Sounds

By Eric Schmitt
 New York Times Service

ROME, Georgia — For the past two weeks, Second Lieutenant Paul Tamburino has put off giving his 2½-year-old son a special gift. But time is running out.

As part of the first group of National Guard troops and reservists called for potential combat duty in the Gulf, Lieutenant Tamburino was to trade in his 9-to-5 desk job with J.C. Penney on Monday for command of an army platoon of M-1 tanks. The move could catapult him to the front lines of a winter war in the Middle East.

Before he leaves, Lieutenant Tamburino, 23, plans to videotape a message for his son, Brendan, to keep while he is gone.

"I'll tell him to be good, and what I'm off doing and that I love him," he said. "But I've been putting off making the tape, because I know it'll freak me out to do it. It's really weird to think there's a possibility this is the last time I'll see my family."

Not since the Vietnam War has the United States summoned its citizen-soldiers — the Guard and the Reserves — for possible combat in a distant land. Until now, guardsmen and reservists have performed support roles behind the lines.

Lieutenant Tamburino and the 74 other men in Company A of the 1-108th Armor Battalion of the Georgia Army National

Guard are among the 15,000 part-time combat corps being activated for the Gulf.

For the men of Company A — ranchers, mechanics, police officers and insurance agents who range in age from 19 to 57 — the call to arms is transforming a weekend-a-month, two weeks-a-year pastime into a full-time army job.

Company A, known as Alpha Company, leaves Monday for Fort Stewart, Georgia, and the first of two exercises in the United States. Practicing on their M-1 tanks in the woods and swamps of southern Georgia, and later in the Mojave Desert of California, Alpha Company will be under scrutiny. The Pentagon will decide after several weeks whether to send the unit to Saudi Arabia.

Defense Department officials and lawmakers in Washington will also be watching Alpha Company and similar units as the first big test of the policy, adopted in 1973 after the draft was abandoned, of integrating active-duty forces with reservists and guardsmen.

A visit to this river valley community wedged in the Appalachian foothills of northwest Georgia found the men of Alpha Company prepared to fight a war that no one wants, if only to stop President Saddam Hussein of Iraq from building an arsenal of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons.

See GUARD, Page 5

Troops Reunite Beirut

Militias Pull Out, Ending Civil War

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BEIRUT — Lebanese Army troops took control of Beirut on Monday, reuniting the capital under President Elias Hrawi after 15 years of civil war.

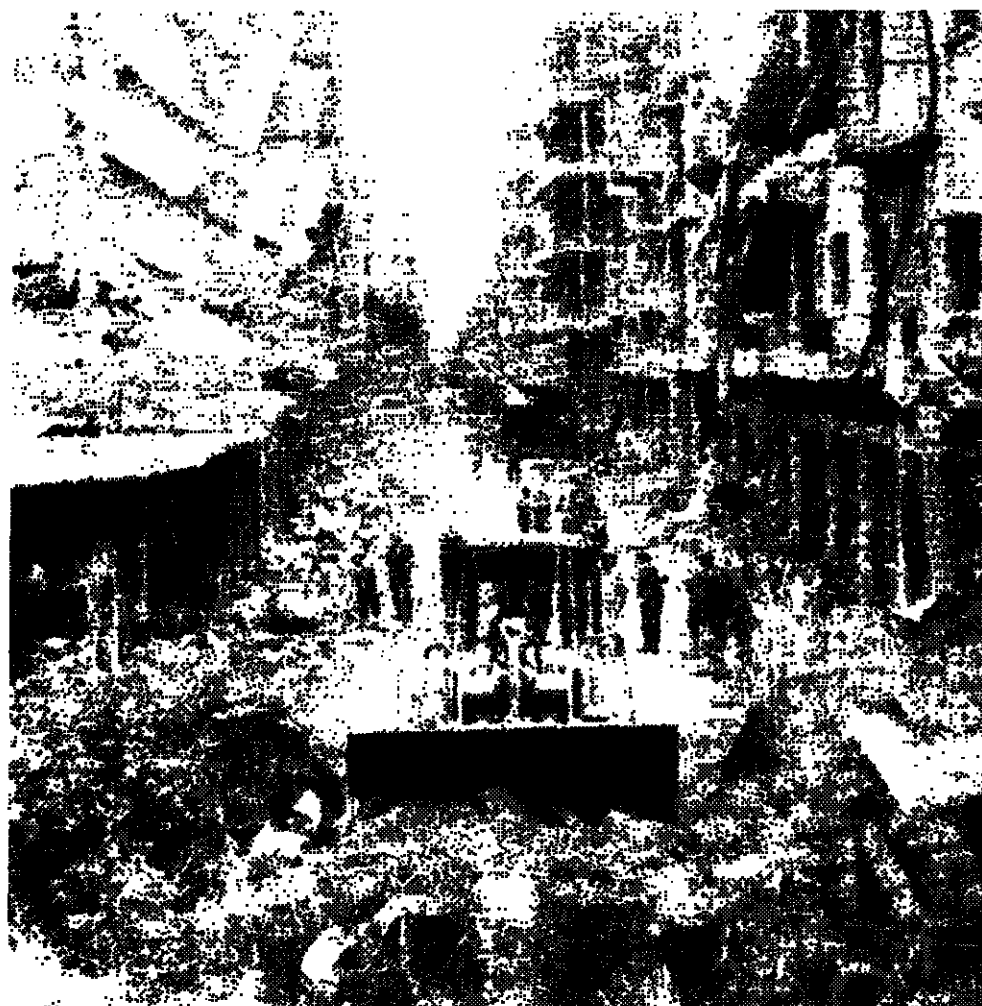
The troops moved in after more than 1,500 Christian gunmen of the hard-line Lebanese Forces militia quit their last Beirut stronghold. The first phase of the plan went into effect with the completion of all the withdrawing militias from the Greater Beirut area, which extends along a 24-kilometer (15-mile) coastal strip between the Kefr River in the north and the Damour River in the south.

The army started moving in after the Lebanese Forces, the 6,000-strong militia of Samir Geagea, pulled out of the Christian sector of the capital to positions in the Kesrouan Province, north of Greater Beirut.

The last remaining Lebanese Forces troops pulled out of the neighborhoods of Ashrafieh, Karantina and Nabaa in a convoy of 400 military vehicles, including 30 tanks decorated with colored portraits of Mr. Geagea and the militia's flag of a green cedar tree on a white background.

"We have gone back 15 years. It is unbelievable," said a jubilant East Beirut resident, Fadi Doumit. "I hope the war is over."

Soldiers set up checkpoints in the Ashrafieh district, which the Lebanese Forces left for the first time since Lebanon's civil war began in 1975. Troops also deployed in the Shiite Muslim southern sub-



Lebanese Army troops supervising the removal of rubble Monday in a militia-free Beirut.

urbs, a stronghold of pro-Iranian extremists who are believed to hold 12 Western hostages, and on the Green Line, a 12-kilometer swath of ruined streets splitting Beirut.

Political sources said that President Hrawi planned to visit Syria this week and hold talks with President Hafez Assad on the formation of a "national unity" cabinet including rival militia leaders. The three main Muslim militias — the pro-Iranian Hezbollah, or

Party of God; the Syrian-backed Amal, and the Druze Progressive Socialist Party — say they left Beirut last month.

Prior to Monday's withdrawal, Mr. Hrawi's plans for a militia-free Greater Beirut had been repeatedly postponed by Lebanese Forces demands after Syrian and Lebanese troops ousted Major General Michel Aoun from his stronghold in the Christian sector on Oct. 13. In a separate development Mon-

day, Israeli-backed militiamen of the South Lebanon Army killed five guerrillas in Israel's self-declared security zone in south Lebanon, the militia's radio said.

(Reuters, AP)

■ **U.S. Military Aid**
The United States is to provide Lebanon with military assistance to help President Hrawi's government wrest control of the country from private militias, The New York Times reported from Beirut,

Bush, in Brazil, Hails Democracy

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRASILIA — President George Bush on Monday hailed "extraordinary political and economic changes" that he said were making the Americas the first "fully democratic hemisphere" in history.

Speaking to a joint session of the Brazilian Congress at the start of a five-nation South American visit, Mr. Bush praised Brazil's efforts to implant democracy.

He also noted that Brazil was among the first countries to impose economic sanctions against Iraq. "I realize the sacrifices that Brazilian brutality has caused this nation," Mr. Bush said, departing from his prepared text.

Before the embargo, Brazil was a large exporter of goods to Iraq and importer of Iraqi oil.

As the president arrived in Brazil at dawn, nationalist officers seized army headquarters at Buenos Aires and declared a state of siege, a presidential spokesman said.

Mr. Bush, scheduled to visit Argentina and hold talks with Mr. Menem on Wednesday, told reporters, "I have no thoughts of changing my plans. I have great confidence in the security there."

In another development, police said bombs exploded Sunday in a Mormon chapel and in the offices of two rightist political parties in Chile, another country on Mr. Bush's travel schedule. Authorities blamed a small radical leftist guerrilla group.

An anonymous caller told a news agency that the blasts were "an offensive" to protest Mr. Bush's visit to Santiago on Thursday.

Mr. Bush seemed in good spirits as he arrived at a military air base here. Mr. Bush and President Fernando Collor de Mello opened their meeting by talking about the impact on world oil prices and the

global economy of Iraq's takeover of Kuwait.

Later, in his speech to Congress, Mr. Bush hailed the "extraordinary political and economic change that is transforming the face of this hemisphere." He described Brazil as a leader in this effort.

"To fulfill the new world's destiny, all of the Americas and the Caribbean must embark on a venture for the coming century: To create the first fully democratic hemisphere in the history of mankind," Mr. Bush said.

The first four countries on Mr. Bush's itinerary — Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina and Chile — were under military rule within the last few years and now have elected governments. The fifth country, Venezuela, has been democratic since 1958.

(AP, UPI)

IRAQ: Inner Circle

(Continued from page 1)

sein's first wife. Other members of the "inner circle," experts here say, are:

■ **Latif Nasif Jasim**, minister of information and culture. He is a Shiite Muslim, but his ties with Mr. Hussein go back to the 1950s when Mr. Jasim reportedly hid Mr. Hussein from royalist troops for a year in Mr. Jasim's house. He is the president's sort of the Gorbachev of the government, an analyst said.

■ **Sabawi Ibrahim**, head of the Iraqi intelligence agency. A native of Tikrit, he has been in Kuwait since early August. A member of Mr. Hussein's stepfather's family, he is one of the Iraqi leader's three half-brothers.

■ **Barzan Ibrahim**, another half-brother who has been serving as Iraq's permanent representative to the United Nations Conference on Human Rights in Geneva. He is a former head of the secret police and a reported torturer.

■ **Taha Yassin Ramadan**, first deputy prime minister and a colleague of Mr. Hussein's from the days before the 1968 coup that put the Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party in power. He is also a member of the ruling Revolutionary Command Council, and regards the U.S. Congress as an extension of the Israeli parliament. A staunch Ba'athist, he has been in the 1980s when his preference for a centralized economy ran against Mr. Hussein's desire to move toward a free market.

■ **Izzat Ibrahim**, vice chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council and the No. 2 man in the Ba'ath Party. He is a longtime colleague of Mr. Ramadan, but is rarely quoted in the Iraqi press. He is very loyal to Mr. Hussein, but some experts think he has slipped to the outer circle since the Aug. 2 invasion.

■ **Ali Hassan Majid**, the minister of foreign government. A Tikriti from Mr. Hussein's father's family, he was sent to Kuwait to run the government there after the invasion and has largely crushed the resistance.

"These guys are all tough as nails," an analyst said. "They all watch each other. And Saddam is watching them."

—MARC FISHER

Germans Vote Out the Greens

With No Seats in Parliament, Party Returns to the Fringe

Washington Post Service

BOON — Germany's Greens, the outsider party that pushed environmental concerns inside the establishment, woke up Monday to find themselves back where they started a decade ago: on the fringe.

When the new German parliament convenes this month, the open collar, jeans and sandals will be gone. All 42 Green members, along with the party's 260 staffers in Bonn, are out of work, the result of the party's disastrous showing in Sunday's elections.

The Greens, who opposed reunification and found themselves largely ignored in a year when little else mattered to many Germans, lost about half of their support in the former West Germany, dropping to 3.9 percent of the vote, below the 5 percent mark that parties must pass to be allowed any place in parliament.

Even in large cities and university towns, the vote turned away

from the party's environmentalism and pacifism, dropping from 20 percent to 10 percent in the college town of Heidelberg and from 11 percent to 5.8 percent in the northern metropolis of Hamburg.

Workers at party offices learned Monday they would have to clear out in two weeks. Joern Bohme, a party Middle East expert, shifted gears from Gulf policy to applying for unemployment compensation. "We knew our numbers would go down," he said, "but to be out of the parliament entirely — that no one expected."

"We fell under the wheels of German unification," a party spokesman, Christian Stroebel, said at a press conference that reinforced the Greens' reputation for chaos and internal disarray. "The historic days of the past year pushed other social and ecological issues into the background."

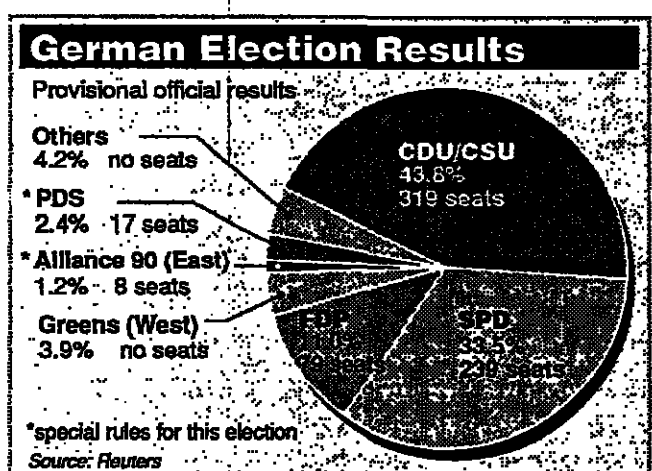
From their grass-roots beginnings in 1979 to their entrance into

the governing coalitions of West Berlin and Lower Saxony in the last two years, the Greens struggled to maintain their counterculture perspective.

Even as they sat in parliament they considered themselves political amateurs and outsiders. They brought their children to staff official functions. They refused to use the formal Sie form of "you." They had no party chairman, but a rotating panel of party spokesmen — who never spoke for more than a few Green days.

An outgrowth of the protest movements of the 1960s, West German Greens were the first environmental group to become a major political force in a Western nation. Before and after they entered parliament on a wave of anti-nuclear sentiment in 1983, they pushed for a back-to-basics approach to reduce the stress on the earth. The Greens were anti-nuclear, anti-military, anti-industry, anti-materialism, anti-city and anti-car.

The party's years in parliament were dominated by a split between factions that argued whether the Greens should be more like other



parties or stay firm in their rejection of mainstream society.

The party was so adamant about its anti-authoritarian philosophy that it would not work against itself, some Greens said. While other political elements simply combined their eastern and western chapters, the Greens, intent on nurturing the cultural differences between the two Germanys, maintained two separate parties. Their combined tally Sunday would have kept them in parliament.

Two eastern German Greens will be in parliament as part of Alliance 90, the collection of grass-roots groups that organized last year's

East German revolution and won eight Bundestag seats Sunday.

On Monday, many members promised to renew the party. But they were divided, as usual, about how to do so: Some wanted a return to ecological basics, others wanted a new emphasis on social problems stemming from the merger of the Germanys.

"This result is a rejection of the permanent internal fighting in the party," said Werner Kaltefleiter, director of the Institute of Political Science in Kiel and a longtime political observer.

On Monday, with a larger-than-ever share of that support, Mr. Genscher's party immediately fled its caucus, threatening to allow Mr. Kohl to be chancellor unless he dropped his opposition to the Free Democrats' plan to increase investment in eastern Germany by declaring it a low-tax zone.

"We're not going to be faint-hearted and shy," the Free Democratic chairman, Otto Lamsdorff, said.

"In another six months, everyone will realize there will be another economic miracle in ex-East Germany," said Werner Kaltefleiter, director of the Institute of Political Science in Kiel. "The infrastructure is in unbelievably bad shape, and that will take a long time to fix, but the investment will come anyway because there is money to be made there."

German stocks and bonds gained Monday, but analysts attributed the good performance more to optimism over the Gulf crisis than to the re-election of Mr. Kohl's coalition.

German participation in the alliance against Iraq is only the most pressing facet of a deep debate over the growing global role of what is now Europe's largest economy. Earlier this fall, when Germany felt strong American and other foreign pressure to join in the effort against Saddam Hussein, Mr. Kohl belatedly came up with \$2.2 billion, but said the country's constitution would not allow German troops to go to the Gulf.

Mr. Kohl promised then to push for a constitutional change giving the German military greater latitude. But broad popular opposition to any German role in the Gulf led most politicians to drop the subject.

Now it is back. Asked Monday whether German troops might join others in the Gulf in the coming months, Mr. Kohl said, "For the moment, I don't see this situation."

ROMEO GIGLI

New Spazio at
21 East 69th Street
New York, N.Y. 10021

Spazio Romeo Gigli
C.so Como 10, Milano
C.so Venezia 11, Milano
46, Rue de Sévigné, Parigi

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ANNOUNCES

Suppliers of below listed electrical systems, equipment and materials for a 100,000 m² high rise residential and commercial complex in Makka Al-Mukarramah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia are invited to bid:

- 1. 11 KV, 22 KV, 33 KV, 66 KV, 110 KV, 132 KV, 175 KV, 220 KV, 275 KV, 330 KV, 363 KV, 400 KV, 462 KV, 500 KV, 550 KV, 600 KV, 660 KV, 725 KV, 765 KV, 800 KV, 864 KV, 900 KV, 950 KV, 1,000 KV, 1,100 KV, 1,200 KV, 1,300 KV, 1,400 KV, 1,500 KV, 1,600 KV, 1,700 KV, 1,800 KV, 1,900 KV, 2,000 KV, 2,200 KV, 2,400 KV, 2,600 KV, 2,800 KV, 3,000 KV, 3,200 KV, 3,400 KV, 3,600 KV, 3,800 KV, 4,000 KV, 4,200 KV, 4,400 KV, 4,600 KV, 4,800 KV, 5,000 KV, 5,200 KV, 5,400 KV, 5,600 KV, 5,800 KV, 6,000 KV, 6,200 KV, 6,400 KV, 6,600 KV, 6,800 KV, 7,000 KV, 7,200 KV, 7,400 KV, 7,600 KV, 7,800 KV, 8,000 KV, 8,200 KV, 8,400 KV, 8,600 KV, 8,800 KV, 9,000 KV, 9,200 KV, 9,400 KV, 9,600 KV, 9,800 KV, 10,000 KV.
- 2. 11 KV, 22 KV, 33 KV, 66 KV, 110 KV, 132 KV, 175 KV, 220 KV, 275 KV, 330 KV, 363 KV, 400 KV, 462 KV, 500 KV, 550 KV, 600 KV, 660 KV, 725 KV, 765 KV, 800 KV, 864 KV, 900 KV, 950 KV, 1,000 KV, 1,100 KV, 1,200 KV, 1,300 KV, 1,400 KV, 1,500 KV, 1,600 KV, 1,700 KV, 1,800 KV, 1,900 KV, 2,000 KV, 2,200 KV, 2,400 KV, 2,600 KV, 2,800 KV, 3,000 KV, 3,200 KV, 3,400 KV, 3,600 KV, 3,800 KV, 4,000 KV, 4,200 KV, 4,400 KV, 4,600 KV, 4,800 KV, 5,000 KV, 5,200 KV, 5,400 KV, 5,600 KV, 5,800 KV, 6,000 KV, 6,200 KV, 6,400 KV, 6,600 KV, 6,800 KV, 7,000 KV, 7,200 KV, 7,400 KV, 7,600 KV, 7,800 KV, 8,000 KV, 8,200 KV, 8,400 KV, 8,600 KV, 8,800 KV, 9,000 KV, 9,200 KV, 9,400 KV, 9,600 KV, 9,800 KV, 10,000 KV.
- 3. 11 KV, 22 KV, 33 KV, 66 KV, 110 KV, 132 KV, 175 KV, 220 KV, 275 KV, 330 KV, 363 KV, 400 KV, 462 KV, 500 KV, 550 KV, 600 KV, 660 KV, 725 KV, 765 KV, 800 KV, 864 KV, 900 KV, 950 KV, 1,000 KV, 1,100 KV, 1,200 KV, 1,300 KV, 1,400 KV, 1,500 KV, 1,600 KV, 1,700 KV, 1,800 KV, 1,900 KV, 2,000 KV, 2,200 KV, 2,400 KV, 2,600 KV, 2,800 KV, 3,000 KV, 3,200 KV, 3,400 KV, 3,600 KV, 3,800 KV, 4,000 KV, 4,200 KV, 4,400 KV, 4,600 KV, 4,800 KV, 5,000 KV, 5,200 KV, 5,400 KV, 5,600 KV, 5,800 KV, 6,000 KV, 6,200 KV, 6,400 KV, 6,600 KV, 6,800 KV, 7,000 KV, 7,200 KV, 7,400 KV, 7,600 KV, 7,800 KV, 8,000 KV, 8,200 KV, 8,400 KV, 8,600 KV, 8,800 KV, 9,000 KV, 9,200 KV, 9,400 KV, 9,600 KV, 9,800 KV, 10,000 KV.
- 4. 11 KV, 22 KV, 33 KV, 66 KV, 110 KV, 132 KV, 175 KV, 220 KV, 275 KV, 330 KV, 363 KV, 400 KV, 462 KV, 500 KV, 550 KV, 600 KV, 660 KV, 725 KV, 765 KV, 800 KV, 864 KV, 900 KV, 950 KV, 1,000 KV, 1,100 KV, 1,200 KV, 1,300 KV, 1,400 KV, 1,500 KV, 1,600 KV, 1,700 KV, 1,800 KV, 1,900 KV, 2,000 KV, 2,200 KV, 2,400 KV, 2,600 KV, 2,800 KV, 3,000 KV, 3,200 KV, 3,400 KV, 3,600 KV, 3,800 KV, 4,000 KV, 4,200 KV, 4,400 KV, 4,600 KV, 4,800 KV, 5,000 KV, 5,200 KV, 5,400 KV, 5,600 KV, 5,800 KV, 6,000 KV, 6,200 KV, 6,400 KV, 6,600 KV, 6,800 KV, 7,000 KV, 7,200 KV, 7,400 KV, 7,600 KV, 7,800 KV, 8,000 KV, 8,200 KV, 8,400 KV, 8,600 KV, 8,800 KV, 9,000 KV, 9,200 KV, 9,400 KV, 9,600 KV, 9,800 KV, 10,000 KV.

Interested bidders should register by the dates listed below:

- 1. 12 December 1990 for items A, C and D.
- 2. 13 December 1990 for items B and E.
- 3. 14 December 1990 for items F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 4. The bid documents will be available for pick up as follows:

- 1. 15 December 1990 for item A, C and E.
- 2. 16 December 1990 for item B, D, F and H.
- 3. 17 December 1990 for items G, I, J and K.
- 4. 18 December 1990 for items A, C, E, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 5. 19 December 1990 for items B, D, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 6. 20 December 1990 for items A, C, E, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 7. 21 December 1990 for items B, D, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 8. 22 December 1990 for items A, C, E, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 9. 23 December 1990 for items B, D, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 10. 24 December 1990 for items A, C, E, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 11. 25 December 1990 for items B, D, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 12. 26 December 1990 for items A, C, E, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 13. 27 December 1990 for items B, D, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 14. 28 December 1990 for items A, C, E, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 15. 29 December 1990 for items B, D, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 16. 30 December 1990 for items A, C, E, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 17. 31 December 1990 for items B, D, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 18. 1 January 1991 for items A, C, E, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 19. 2 January 1991 for items B, D, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 20. 3 January 1991 for items A, C, E, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 21. 4 January 1991 for items B, D, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 22. 5 January 1991 for items A, C, E, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 23. 6 January 1991 for items B, D, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 24. 7 January 1991 for items A, C, E, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 25. 8 January 1991 for items B, D, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 26. 9 January 1991 for items A, C, E, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 27. 10 January 1991 for items B, D, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 28. 11 January 1991 for items A, C, E, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 29. 12 January 1991 for items B, D, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 30. 13 January 1991 for items A, C, E, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 31. 14 January 1991 for items B, D, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 32. 15 January 1991 for items A, C, E, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 33. 16 January 1991 for items B, D, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 34. 17 January 1991 for items A, C, E, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 35. 18 January 1991 for items B, D, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 36. 19 January 1991 for items A, C, E, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 37. 20 January 1991 for items B, D, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 38. 21 January 1991 for items A, C, E, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 39. 22 January 1991 for items B, D, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 40. 23 January 1991 for items A, C, E, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 41. 24 January 1991 for items B, D, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 42. 25 January 1991 for items A, C, E, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 43. 26 January 1991 for items B, D, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 44. 27 January 1991 for items A, C, E, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 45. 28 January 1991 for items B, D, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 46. 29 January 1991 for items A, C, E, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 47. 30 January 1991 for items B, D, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 48. 31 January 1991 for items A, C, E, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 49. 1 February 1991 for items B, D, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 50. 2 February 1991 for items A, C, E, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 51. 3 February 1991 for items B, D, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 52. 4 February 1991 for items A, C, E, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 53. 5 February 1991 for items B, D, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 54. 6 February 1991 for items A, C, E, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 55. 7 February 1991 for items B, D, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 56. 8 February 1991 for items A, C, E, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 57. 9 February 1991 for items B, D, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 58. 10 February 1991 for items A, C, E, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 59. 11 February 1991 for items B, D, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 60. 12 February 1991 for items A, C, E, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 61. 13 February 1991 for items B, D, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 62. 14 February 1991 for items A, C, E, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 63. 15 February 1991 for items B, D, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 64. 16 February 1991 for items A, C, E, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 65. 17 February 1991 for items B, D, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 66. 18 February 1991 for items A, C, E, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 67. 19 February 1991 for items B, D, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 68. 20 February 1991 for items A, C, E, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 69. 21 February 1991 for items B, D, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 70. 22 February 1991 for items A, C, E, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 71. 23 February 1991 for items B, D, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 72. 24 February 1991 for items A, C, E, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 73. 25 February 1991 for items B, D, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 74. 26 February 1991 for items A, C, E, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 75. 27 February 1991 for items B, D, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 76. 28 February 1991 for items A, C, E, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 77. 29 February 1991 for items B, D, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 78. 1 March 1991 for items A, C, E, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 79. 2 March 1991 for items B, D, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 80. 3 March 1991 for items A, C, E, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 81. 4 March 1991 for items B, D, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 82. 5 March 1991 for items A, C, E, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 83. 6 March 1991 for items B, D, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 84. 7 March 1991 for items A, C, E, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 85. 8 March 1991 for items B, D, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 86. 9 March 1991 for items A, C, E, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 87. 10 March 1991 for items B, D, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 88. 11 March 1991 for items A, C, E, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 89. 12 March 1991 for items B, D, F, G, H, I, J and K.
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- 91. 14 March 1991 for items B, D, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 92. 15 March 1991 for items A, C, E, F, G, H, I, J and K.
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- 94. 17 March 1991 for items A, C, E, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 95. 18 March 1991 for items B, D, F, G, H, I, J and K.
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- 97. 20 March 1991 for items B, D, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 98. 21 March 1991 for items A, C, E, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 99. 22 March 1991 for items B, D, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 100. 23 March 1991 for items A, C, E, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 101. 24 March 1991 for items B, D, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 102. 25 March 1991 for items A, C, E, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 103. 26 March 1991 for items B, D, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 104. 27 March 1991 for items A, C, E, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 105. 28 March 1991 for items B, D, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 106. 29 March 1991 for items A, C, E, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 107. 30 March 1991 for items B, D, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 108. 31 March 1991 for items A, C, E, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 109. 1 April 1991 for items B, D, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 110. 2 April 1991 for items A, C, E, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 111. 3 April 1991 for items B, D, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 112. 4 April 1991 for items A, C, E, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 113. 5 April 1991 for items B, D, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 114. 6 April 1991 for items A, C, E, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 115. 7 April 1991 for items B, D, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 116. 8 April 1991 for items A, C, E, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 117. 9 April 1991 for items B, D, F, G, H, I, J and K.
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- 119. 11 April 1991 for items B, D, F, G, H, I, J and K.
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- 121. 13 April 1991 for items B, D, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 122. 14 April 1991 for items A, C, E, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 123. 15 April 1991 for items B, D, F, G, H, I, J and K.
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- 127. 19 April 1991 for items B, D, F, G, H, I, J and K.
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- 129. 21 April 1991 for items B, D, F, G, H, I, J and K.
- 130. 22 April 1991 for items A, C, E, F, G, H, I, J and K.

U.S. Right To Lawyer Is Upheld

High Court Backs Criminal Suspects

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — The U.S. Supreme Court on Monday strengthened the right of criminal suspects to have lawyers present when they are questioned by the police.

By a vote of 6 to 2, the justices overturned the murder conviction of a Mississippi death row inmate, Robert S. Minnick, who confessed when he was questioned without his lawyer present.

The court said Mr. Minnick's rights were violated even though he earlier had consulted with his lawyer and agreed to talk to authorities. Unless the suspect initiates such a talk with the police, the court said, he may not be questioned outside the presence of his lawyer once he has invoked his right to a lawyer.

Justice Anthony M. Kennedy, writing for the court, said, "There can be no doubt that the interrogation in question was initiated by the police," he said it was a "formal interview" that Mr. Minnick was "compelled to attend."

Since Mr. Minnick made a specific request for counsel before the interview, Justice Kennedy wrote, "the police-initiated interrogation was impermissible."

In a dissenting opinion, Justice Antonin Scalia said the majority was "misguided" to discourage "an honest confession."

He said the ruling undermined a "belief in either personal responsibility or the moral claim of just government to obedience." He was joined by Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist.

Justice David H. Souter did not take part in the case.

Mr. Minnick and James (Monkey) Dyess escaped from jail in Clarke County, Mississippi, in April 1986 and went looking for guns, the authorities said.

The police said the two men fatally shot Donald Ellis Thomas and Lamar Lafferty at Mr. Thomas's mobile home.

Mr. Minnick was arrested in Lemon Grove, California, on Aug. 22, 1986. FBI agents ended their questioning of him when he asked for a lawyer.

He then met with an attorney who advised him not to answer any more questions.

A few days later, Deputy Sheriff J.C. Denham of Clarke County flew to California and questioned Mr. Minnick. The suspect confessed, saying he shot Mr. Lafferty because Mr. Dyess was threatening to kill Mr. Minnick if he did not.

Mr. Minnick was convicted in Mississippi and sentenced to death.

The Mississippi Supreme Court, in upholding his conviction, said Sheriff Denham's questioning did not violate a rule the Supreme Court established in 1981. The court had barred the police from questioning a suspect who has asked for a lawyer unless the suspect initiates the conversation.

On Monday, the high court extended that ruling to instances in which a suspect already has conferred with an attorney.

Justice Kennedy said the 1981 ruling was designed to prevent the police from badgering a defendant into giving up the right to a lawyer provided by the court's famous Miranda ruling in 1966.

"A single consultation with an attorney does not remove the suspect from persistent attempts by officials to persuade him to waive his rights or from the coercive pressures that accompany custody and that may increase as custody is prolonged," he said.

In another case, the court shielded businesses from some lawsuits filed by employees who say they were fired to avoid paying pension benefits.

The court ruled unanimously that fired employees may not sue in state courts over such allegations. The state suits are preempted by a U.S. law protecting pensions, the court said.

The Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 is aimed at assuring workers will get their retirement pay. But state lawsuits had loomed as potentially far more lucrative because fired employees could win punitive damages that greatly exceed lost pay.



SHOCK FUTURES — A Chamber of Commerce member in New Madrid, Missouri, selling earthquake-themed memorabilia as parts of Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Arkansas and Missouri waited out a climatologist's forecast of a 50 percent chance of a major earthquake in the area early this week.

Contaminated: U.S. Oil Fields

Widespread Radioactivity Discovered at Pumping Sites

By Keith Schneider
New York Times Staff Writer

MORGAN CITY, Louisiana — Radium from the Earth's crust has been brought to the surface in decades of oil drilling, causing widespread radioactive contamination of U.S. oil fields.

The problem is only now being examined by the oil industry and the U.S. government, which has no regulations to deal with oil-field radiation.

A naturally occurring radioactive material, radium, has been found in every oil-producing region in the United States, from Alaska to Florida, causing low levels of radiation in pumps, pipes and storage tanks. The radium leaches from mineral deposits into water that comes to the surface with oil.

But the contamination is worst in the South, and along the Gulf Coast, where radium concentrations in the water are much higher than in other regions. Compounding the problem in the South is that for years oil companies routinely poured billions of gallons of the water into thousands of unlined ponds before pumping it back into the ground or releasing it into wetlands.

"When I got here in 1988, this radium contamination in the oil fields was the only environmental problem that I had never heard about," said Dr. Paul Templer, the secretary of the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality. "At first I didn't believe it. But we investigated it, found out it was true and now it's our newest environmental problem."

The oil industry, he added, "can no longer use the environment as a free disposal system."

State environmental officials do not know the extent of the health risk to oil workers who handle drilling equipment contaminated by radium or to people exposed to radium-contaminated water and soil.

But they are worried that exposure to radium raises the risks of cancer and other illnesses. The oil industry contends that the risk is minimal or virtually nonexistent.

Tests of wells in Louisiana and other Southern states have found that the oil-water mixture pumped to the surface contains radiation levels 5 to 30 times higher than the government allows to be released from nuclear power plants.

In contrast to the heavily regulated nuclear power industry, where emissions are strictly controlled and workers heavily protected, radiation in the oil industry has been wholly uncontrolled.

Tests this year of four of Louisiana's ponds, known as oil pits, found that three of them contained radium concentrations in the soil at least as high as those found at abandoned uranium mills in the West and old nuclear weapons plants in the Midwest and East.

The government is now spending billions of dollars to clean up those mills and weapons plants, and experts suggest that if the government holds the oil industry to the same standards of safety, the costs of cleaning up oil-field radiation could also reach into the billions of dollars.

Buck Steingraber, a geologist for Mobil Oil and chairman of a committee at the American Petroleum Institute that is studying the radium issue, said: "I do not believe the oil and gas industry is going to shrink their responsibility for clean-up where it's necessary. The question of cost is going to be determined by the standards of safety that are set by regulators."

Scientists consider the oil pits to be biological dead zones, where no vegetation or wildlife can exist. Officials say the greatest health threats from the pits come from airborne radium dust or from radon.

Bomb Explodes in Paris

At an American School

The Associated Press

PARIS — A bomb exploded near the offices of a private California university, the European University of America, breaking several windows but causing no injuries, Paris police reported Monday.

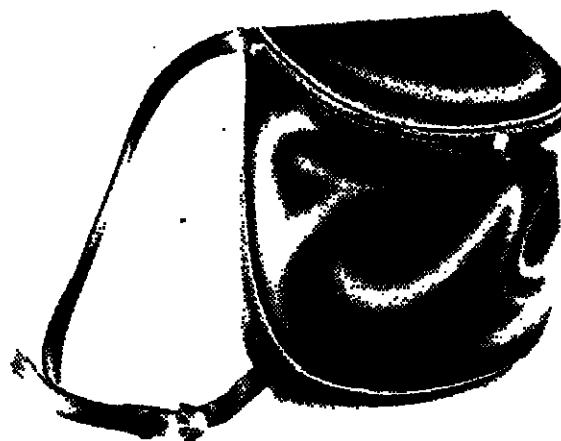
The far-left group Gracchus Babouf, which has taken credit for five bombings in Paris since surfacing in 1989, claimed responsibility in a note left at the site, the police said.

Environmental officials are concerned that if the pits are filled in and homes and businesses built over them, they could be contaminated by radon, which has been shown to be a cause of lung cancer.

"There are 70,000 active wells and 120,000 inactive wells in the state of Louisiana," said Glenn Miller, administrator of Radiation Protection Division at the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality. "We don't know how many of them could be contaminated. This problem has been out there for years and nobody wanted to talk about it."

Outside the South, particularly in California, Pennsylvania and Alaska, the use of oil pits was prohibited or stopped early in the development of the industry because the excess water contains high concentrations of salt and toxic oil-based chemicals. In these states the contaminated water is pumped back into the ground.

In the South, especially in Louisiana, the oil industry has operated for most of its history with virtually no environmental controls, a situation that the state is only now trying to correct.



BOTTEGA VENETA

roma: san sebastiano 18a - milano: via spiga 5
venezia: calle vallesolo 1337 - firenze: piazza ognissanti 3r
paris: 48, avenue victor hugo - madrid: zurbaran 16
wien: seilergasse 1

In New York, 7 Killed in 7 Hours

City's Yearly Homicide Toll Hits 2,000 for First Time

By Donatella Lorch
New York Times Staff Writer

NEW YORK — Seven people were killed here in just over seven hours, bringing to a bloody close a week in which the unofficial homicide tally for the year topped 2,000 for the first time in New York City history, the police said.

Each year recently has produced a record for homicides; in 1989 there were 1,905.

The current unofficial count, which includes deaths under investigation or whose cause is yet to be determined, also includes the 87 fatalities in the March 1990 arson fire at a Bronx social club, said a police spokesman.

Among the latest victims was a 16-year-old youth who was shot and killed early Sunday by two men who tried to steal his friend's suede jacket, the police said.

The slain youth, Nicholas Best, was hit in the arm by a bullet that traveled to his heart. He and a 17-year-old friend were

running away from two men who were trying to rob them, police said.

The killing came a week after a man was slain on a Manhattan street after refusing to give up his shearing coat.

Robbery was a common thread in the latest spate of killings.

Joseph Fusco, 54, was shot and killed after he tried unsuccessfully to stop two muggers who had taken his money and his girlfriend's mink coat.

Mr. Fusco was walking home with the woman at about 2 A.M. Sunday when he was approached by a man who threatened him with a gun, demanding money and the mink coat, the police said.

Mr. Fusco handed over \$300 and the coat and then tried to punch his attacker. He was shot in the chest and died about an hour later in a hospital. The attacker fled with an accomplice in a light blue Chevrolet.

Just after 7 P.M. Saturday, Stenney Winter, a 44-year-old mechanic in the Bronx, was shot and killed, apparently the victim of an attempted robbery.

About half an hour later a 30-year-old man, who remained unidentified, was stabbed and killed in Queens.

At 11 P.M., in the Bushwick section of Brooklyn, Dixie Adams, 24, was shot three times as he was buying crack.

Just after midnight, in the Unionport section of the Bronx, a 19-year-old was shot and killed and another youth was wounded when an argument broke out during a showing of "Misery," a new horror movie, at the Whitestone Cinema.

And on Manhattan's Lower East Side, 25-year-old Miguel Moronta was stabbed to death around 2 A.M. as he left his residence to go to a store and began arguing with someone, the police said.

Further Incidents

In Bitter Strike at N.Y. Daily News

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Two Daily News replacement drivers have been charged with possessing a loaded, unlicensed gun, a pipe bomb was found near the paper's Brooklyn plant and a striking pressman was charged with assaulting a News hawker.

Meanwhile, James Hoge, the publisher, fearing a fight over newspaper sales in the subway, said the Metropolitan Transit Authority should seek an injunction if transit workers threaten to walk out in solidarity with Daily News strikers, who struck on Oct. 25.

A small pipe bomb was found Sunday on a ramp leading to a truck parking area at the News's Brooklyn printing plant, the police said. Nearby were two unexploded, M-80 firecrackers taped to boxes of nails, the authorities said.

Sergeant Peter Sweeney, a police spokesman, said one man was arrested for throwing a bottle that hit an office.

The two News replacement drivers were charged with weapons possession after a loaded 25-caliber handgun was found in the front seat of their truck early Sunday, the police said.

Shuttle Crew Tries to Repair Instrument Pointing System

The Associated Press

HOUSTON — Trouble with an instrument pointing system Monday delayed scientific research programs by the Columbia shuttle astronauts and scientists said some planned observations would not be made. "There's a definite loss as we go," said a mission scientist, Ted Groll. "Some objects are just going to slip off the list."

Despite hours of efforts, NASA officials at the space center here had trouble calibrating the observatory's pointing system, which affects all three ultraviolet telescopes. Another problem, involving a computer that controls one telescope, was solved, however.

The mission manager, Jack Jones, said a spare system on board will be used to help point the telescopes if the pointing system continues to malfunction, although it has less flexibility in moving than the primary system.

The mission had been expected to look at about 250 high-energy objects, including stars, quasars, galaxies, Jupiter, a supernova and Comet Levy. The ultraviolet light and X-rays emitted from these objects cannot be seen by ground-based instruments because they are unable to penetrate the Earth's atmosphere.

Columbia rose into orbit early Sunday on a mission that was originally scheduled to fly in 1986 but was postponed by the Challenger explosion.

Columbia's crew, finally in orbit after a six-month delay, spent most of Sunday testing the three ultraviolet telescopes.

Although the astronauts hoped to make their first scientific observations Monday, NASA ground controllers first had to fix the instrument pointing system. The main problem was that the star trackers were over-sensitive to light.

University of Wisconsin scientists and engineers, meanwhile, activated a spare on-board computer that controls the movements of the school's ultraviolet telescope, and the computer was working well.

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For China's Peasants, Getting Their Promised Educations Is a Poignant Problem

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

YEJIAO, China — She is a slender sixth grader whose eyes shine when she talks about how she loves school, but Dai Manju has already dropped out of elementary school four times.

It is not that she minds the unheated dormitory crammed with bunks, where she and other girls sleep two or three to a bed on the six nights a week they are at school. Nor did she drop out because of annoyance at having to help with the vegetable garden that the pupils and teachers keep to feed themselves.

"My parents were ill, and they said they couldn't afford sending me to school," said Dai as she stood last week in front of the crudely built classroom where she is a star pupil. "Since I am the oldest child, my parents asked me to drop out and help with the housework."

Tuition at the school is the equivalent of \$13 a year, including room and board. In this village of a few dozen

mud-brick homes, that is a large sum — especially to spend on a daughter.

The peasants in this remote and backward part of the Dabie mountains in central China have an average per capita income of less than \$60 a year.

Dai's family of five is much poorer than average, owning nothing to speak of but a bare mud hut: not a radio, not even a bicycle or a watch.

The challenges encountered by 13-year-old Dai, and by the tiny school in Yejiao, offer a window into the troubled world of Chinese education.

It is the university students who yearn for democracy who attract the most attention, but for the ordinary peasants, who make up 70 percent of the nation's population, the most basic and poignant educational problem is simply getting through elementary school and learning to read.

Nationwide, about 15 percent of children never graduate from elementary school and 55 percent never make it

through junior high school, even though nine years of education are supposed to be compulsory in China. Only one child in 10 graduates from high school, including vocational schools.

It is in villages like Yejiao, whose name means wild chrysanthemum valley, that these missed opportunities take on a human form, that the knots in the educational system become clear.

"I want to go on to junior high school next year," Dai said as she related her hope of becoming a teacher when she grows up. Junior high will be more expensive, though — the fee is \$4 more a year — and she confessed that she sometimes worries if her parents will allow her to attend.

This remote corner of Hubei Province is typical of poor areas in the problems that schools face, but by all accounts the dedication of local teachers is exceptional.

In some parts of China, schools make little effort to keep students in the classroom, and even impose unauthorized fees that discourage attendance.

In the way that some American communities are known as "college towns," Yejiao might be called an "elementary school village." The 180 pupils in the school come from about 30 villages in the hills around Yejiao. Most live here from Sunday night until Saturday afternoon because their homes are far away.

As in most of the country, the problem of dropouts is worse among girls. There are 50 percent more boys than girls in the elementary school here because parents regard book-learning as less important for their daughters than for their sons.

Education in China is largely the responsibility of local authorities, and shortly after the Communist revolution tremendous advances were made. Special literacy classes were held for adults, particularly women who had never had a chance to study, and great emphasis was laid on building schools and making education universal.

The fervor for education faded somewhat over time, particularly in the decade of the Cultural Revolution, which ended in 1976. But these days, the government is

again emphasizing the importance of education, even if it does not always provide the money needed.

Of course, money is not the only problem. Some parents simply do not see much point to an education, and others think that if they hold out and refuse to pay the fees then the teachers will pay for them. For that reason, some officials discourage the teachers from helping students pay the tuition except as loans.

100 Million Thoughts

About 100 million copies of Deng Xiaoping's collected works have been printed in the past 10 years, or roughly one copy for every 10 Chinese, according to the China Cultural News, a Culture Ministry publication. Agence France-Presse reported.

Publication of the Chinese leader's thoughts — far less voluminous than those of his predecessor, Mao Zedong — was stepped up last year after the army crackdown on protesters in Beijing.

Mr. Deng, who is 86, no longer makes public appearances.

Aaron Copland, American Composer, Dies at 90

By John Rockwell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Aaron Copland, America's best-known composer of classical music and a gentle yet impassioned champion of American music in every style, died Sunday in North Tarrytown, New York. He was 90.

His physician said the cause of death was respiratory failure brought on by pneumonia.

Of many notable achievements, Mr. Copland's greatest gift was his ability to be both serious and popular, to adhere to the formal integrity and moral earnestness of modernism and also to espouse the generous accessibility of the dominant political mores of the 1930s and '40s.

In ballet scores like "Billy the Kid" (1938), "Rodeo" (1942) and above all "Appalachian Spring" (1944), and in concert pieces like "El Salon Mexico" (1937), "Fanfare for the Common Man" (1942) and "Lincoln Portrait" (1942), Mr. Copland touched a chord in the American psyche reached by no other classical musician the United States has produced.

Yet, in less programmatic works, some of them even embracing the supposedly elitist 12-tone system, like the Piano Variations (1930), the Short Symphony (1934), the Third Symphony (1946) and "Connotations" (1962), Mr. Copland managed to speak with an uncompromisingly rigorous voice.

That musical integrity underlay his more popular pieces and lent gravity to their charms.

Attacked by admirers of his more popular style, these later Serial works now increasingly seem the work of the same man, one whose breadth of vision and warmth of spirit could make Germanic system and American modernism part of a single style and sensibility.

Despite the paramount importance of his compositions, Mr. Copland's legacy to American music was nearly as significant in his roles as concert organizer and tireless promoter of new music. He nurtured many composers early in their careers, including Leonard Bernstein, Lukas Foss, David Diamond, Toru Takemitsu and David Del Tredici, and served as an eloquent spokesman for American music in all of its guises.

He was the president of the American Composers Alliance from 1937 to 1945 and a member of the executive board of directors of the League of Composers, and for 25 years he was a leading member of the faculty at the Berkshire Music Center at Tanglewood, Massachusetts.

He published several books and spoke widely and articulately about American music throughout the world.

Aaron Copland was born in Brooklyn on Nov. 14, 1900. The youngest of Harris and Sarah Copland's five children, he began his musical training by picking up what he could from his older sister, an amateur pianist.

He then continued his piano studies with Leopold Wolfsohn,

Victor Wittenstein and Clarence Adler.

After his graduation from Boys High School in 1918, Mr. Copland studied harmony, counterpoint and sonata form.

He decided to continue his musical studies in France.

"It was where the action seemed to be," he recalled in 1985. He returned to New York from France in 1924 and began his composing career.

He incorporated jazz elements into "Music for the Theater" (1925), and then into the Piano Concerto (1927). He followed these works with grander works such as the Symphonic Ode (1929) and the Dance Symphony (1930).

In a near-complete about-face, the succeeding works — the Piano Variations, the Short Symphony (1933) and the "Statements for Orchestra" (1934) — represent the most austere and Modernist aspect of Mr. Copland's work.

But by his middle 30s, Mr. Copland had once again changed direction. He was dissatisfied about his music reaching only a small audience of peers, and felt that he was failing to communicate with the general music public.

During the 1930s and early 1940s, Mr. Copland was a staunch and vocal supporter of liberal and leftist causes. He embraced a populist ethos and strove for a greater simplicity in his music without sacrificing his artistic values.

Mr. Copland was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for Composition in

1944 for the Suite from "Appalachian Spring."

After Mr. Copland adopted the 12-tone system — a gradual decision, begun in the early 1950s — public interest in his new work waned. After 1970, he virtually stopped composing.

Mr. Copland remained active, however, as a conductor and lecturer.

His later years were filled with honors. He was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom by Lyndon B. Johnson in 1964, the Henry Howland Memorial Prize by Yale University in 1970, the Gold Baton from the American Symphony Orchestra League in 1976 and the Kennedy Center Award in 1979.

Robert Cummings, 80, Star of '50s TV Series

HOLLYWOOD (LAT) — Robert Cummings, 80, the perennially youthful bachelor photographer of the 1950s television series "The Bob Cummings Show," died Sunday of kidney failure and complications of pneumonia.

Although best known for his three comedic television series which also included "My Living Doll" and "My Hero" — Mr. Cummings won an Emmy in 1954 for a dramatic role in "Twelve Angry Men" on "Studio One."

In his long-running series, "The Bob Cummings Show," Mr. Cummings portrayed Bob Collins, a studio photographer who photographed — and dated — the world's most beautiful models. Incorporated into the scripts were

5 Senators GUARD: Distant Trumpet Sounds

In S&L Case Investigated

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — U.S. law enforcement sources said Monday that the Federal Bureau of Investigation was examining the conduct of the five senators linked to its investigation of alleged bank fraud by Charles H. Keating Jr. a savings and loan operator.

But it could not be determined whether the bureau had found any evidence of criminal wrongdoing by the five senators. The investigation is being coordinated with U.S. prosecutors in Los Angeles and Phoenix, the sources said.

The senators' dealings with Mr. Keating are part of the broader inquiry into financial affairs at Lincoln Savings & Loan and American Continental Corp.

Justice Department officials declined to comment on a published report Monday that the bureau was focusing on allegations of vote trading and bribery among two of the senators. Alan Cranston of California and Dennis DeConcini of Arizona, both Democrats.

Mr. DeConcini denounced the report, saying he had not been questioned as part of a criminal investigation. "I think I'm being terrorized by such an article appearing," he said.

Senator Daniel K. Inouye, meantime, defended the integrity and actions of the five senators who intervened with U.S. regulators on behalf of Mr. Keating.

Appearing before the Senate ethics committee as a character witness for Senator DeConcini, Senator Inouye, Democrat of Hawaii, said of the five, "They are men of unimpeachable character."

(Continued from page 1)

and using it to gain a stranglehold on much of the world's oil.

"If we allow Hussein to take over Kuwait and no one does anything about it, what kind of message does that send?" said First Lieutenant William J. Wright, 28, an insurance agent who is the leader of Alpha Company's Third Platoon. "Hussein is a crazy man, and if it takes giving up my life to stop him, I'll save a lot of other lives later on."

The voices of determination and pride are tinged with ambivalence. "I don't want to go to Saudi Arabia; I'd rather be here with my family," said Sergeant Aubrey Howren, a 49-year-old grandfather of 14, as he checked the spare-parts supply in a maintenance shed behind the red-brick army building here. "But someone has to lay down the law."

The guardsmen worry about matters profound and mundane. They fear poison gas attacks in the desert and wonder if they will panic in battle. They worry about paychecks reaching families back home and whether that balky furnace might break down on a cold winter night.

There are last-minute tasks. Bills must be drawn up. Bills must be paid. Employers must be consulted. Fathers pull out maps to explain to their children where they are going, and why. Through tears and hushed tones, husbands and wives speak about the unseemly: What if he doesn't come home?

Many guardsmen are products of the active military or of military families — five are Vietnam veterans — and are eager to win the respect of skeptics.

Now that the call has come, the days are filled with details. Soldiers load gas masks, tents and other supplies on 2½-ton sand-colored trucks. The tanks are at Fort Stewart.

Money matters weigh on everyone. But the heavy talks between husbands and wives, parents and children, are even tougher.

For the past several days, Vickie Welby and her 5-year-old daughter, Shannon, have talked about where Daddy — Sergeant Brian Welby — may be going and what the dangers are.

Shannon can now find Saudi Arabia on the map. And she kind of understands why American soldiers have to stop a bad man near there. But other stuff is harder.

"And what if Daddy comes back without an arm or a leg?" Vickie Welby asks her daughter. "We'll still love him, right?"

"Yes," Shannon says, fidgeting with a blond ponytail and bobbing her head in agreement. "But what if Daddy dies?"

"It would be sad," Mrs. Welby said, choking back tears. "But when we die, we would have something to look forward to when we go to heaven."

Labor Strike Ends in Israel

Jerusalem — Israel's Histadrut labor federation ended a two-day strike in the public sector Monday after winning concessions over wage cuts and taxes. The walkout by 500,000 state workers closed banks and stock markets and affected air and seaports.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Fed Should Act

Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Federal Reserve, admitted to Congress last week that America's economy is shrinking. One day after the government reported that its index of future economic activity had fallen for the fourth consecutive month. That is compelling, although not foolproof, evidence that the economy is headed for recession.

To many private economists Mr. Greenspan's admission is belated, a sign perhaps that the Fed has relied too long on outdated statistics that fail to capture the relevant indicators of recession in today's economy. Worse yet, his admission was unaccompanied by a stated reason to turn the economy around with a modest easing of interest rates to spur economic activity. Mr. Greenspan's position is that there is little the Fed can do to offset the impact of the crisis in the Gulf and other recessionary forces.

There is an important middle ground in this debate. No one would want the Fed to engage in an inflationary increase in the money supply, but it could modestly nudge interest rates lower and rein in overzealous bank regulators who are inadvertently contributing to a credit crunch. This might not be enough to keep the economy growing, but it is the only relief in sight.

Mr. Greenspan has received high marks for his stewardship of the Fed from liberal and conservative economists alike. He has kept monetary policy loose enough to permit modest growth for the past several years, but not so loose that inflation spiraled. That has not been easy, especially in the wake of stock market crashes and oil shocks.

But the Fed chairman is getting somewhat lower marks for current policy. He has kept the money supply growing near the bottom of the Fed's targeted range, allowing only a

minor fall in interest rates. Perhaps that is because, as Jeremy Siegel of the Wharton Business School suggests, the Fed's forecasting tools are outdated. Past recessions have started in goods markets, like autos and steel, where forecasting measures have been developed to track changes in production and inventories. But this recession is different. It has begun primarily in the service sector, for which economists have not yet developed useful indices of future activity.

Many economists are now calling for the Fed to become more aggressive. That would not necessarily require a change in Fed policy, just an increase in money supply growth rates toward the top of the targeted range. Some estimate that this would be enough to lower interest rates by about one percentage point. The advice is sound. Inflation, once the temporary impact of higher energy prices is excluded, is in check. The Fed has room to loosen credit without worry.

The Fed could also deal with the problem of "credit crunch." Banks are not lending the funds they have on hand. A shaky real estate and business climate has sobered loan officers. But part of the problem, at least judging from anecdotal evidence, lies with bank regulators who are scaring lenders away from all but their blue-chip customers. Here Mr. Greenspan could exert moral suasion to get the loan officers back on track.

There is no cause for panic. The economy is limping but is not lame. The unemployment rate is still an enviable 5.7 percent, and with wages rising slowly it shows no signs of exploding. The risk of serious recession now outweighs the risk of serious inflation. That should embolden the normally cautious Fed to act a bit less cautiously.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Fixing Yugoslavia

Nationalist hostility could soon break up Yugoslavia, a federation of six republics reeling from tensions for the past decade. U.S. intelligence agencies believe that a breakup could come within 18 months, accompanied by ethnic violence, even civil war. Dissolution may satisfy ethnic nationalists who prefer dying side by side to living together, but the grim prospect of internecine strife should dampen all but the most fervid secessionists.

With outside help and encouragement, Yugoslavia can still pull itself together. But not without forming a new and looser confederation. Not without the prosperity provided by a common market throughout the country. And not without a strengthened judiciary to guarantee the rights of all to associate freely, speak their minds in their own language and vote without fear.

Yugoslavia's essential task is to go forward into a wider Europe, not backward into narrow nationalism. Prime Minister Ante Markovic, a dedicated reformer, puts it just right: "Only an undivided Yugoslavia with a market economy, political pluralism, democratic rights and freedom for all citizens will open the door to Europe and its integration processes." The United States and the European Community can help Mr. Markovic move Yugoslavia in that direction.

Minorities in the individual republics have much to fear if the federation disintegrates. Of the six republics, only Slovenia is ethnically homogeneous. Croatia's population is 12 percent Serbian; if Croatia declares its independence, some Serbs intend to secede from it and seek help from Serbia. In these circumstances, separatism is likely to inflame ethnic violence, not lay it to rest.

Other republics have even more to lose

from a breakup. Macedonia has long-standing territorial claims on its Bulgaria and Greece. Bosnia and Herzegovina, with its population of Serbs, Croats and Muslims, could become a bone of contention between neighboring Serbia and Croatia.

Much of the pressure for disintegration has come from the ruling Communists in Serbia, the largest republic. They have resisted Mr. Markovic's legislation on private property and measures to make large companies file for bankruptcy if they cannot operate at a profit. That prompted talk of secession in Slovenia, Croatia and Slovenia, which have held democratic elections ousting Communist rule, have also contributed to the centrifugal force. When Serbia imposed tariffs on their goods, they retaliated in kind.

Still, there are hopeful signs. Mr. Markovic's Reform Party ran ahead of the nationalists in Macedonia. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, however, ethnic parties representing Serbs, Croats and Muslims divided most of the vote, outdistancing the Reform Party and the former Communists. But the three ethnic parties are now reassuringly negotiating to form a coalition government.

Serbia's parliament has now wisely decided to let poll watchers from all parties observe the Dec. 9 election. Opposition parties had threatened to boycott the balloting if they could not protect themselves against vote fraud. Yet in Kosovo province continued Serbian repression of the Albanian majority makes a mockery of voting.

Yugoslavia can remain intact only if Yugoslavia adopt a policy of live and let live. That is more easily done within a confederation than outside it.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Good Nuclear News

With the agreement between Brazil and Argentina not to pursue nuclear weapons, life in the Western Hemisphere becomes a little safer. Previously both countries were in the position of saying that they would not build nuclear bombs, neither fully trusted the other. Now each has promised to open its nuclear facilities — all of them — to inspection by the other.

That is next best to actually signing the Nonproliferation Treaty and allowing the International Atomic Energy Agency to inspect all of their nuclear operations. Both Argentina and Brazil unfortunately still balk at that. But if these two Latin countries now allow each other's inspectors into their plants and laboratories, including previously secret ones, that is a major contribution to stability in South America.

Six countries have undiscovered nuclear weapons or, in recent years, have been working toward them. They fall into two categories. Israel and South Africa see themselves surrounded by hostile neighbors that greatly outnumber them. The other four are pairs of regional adversaries. India has exploded what it archly calls a "device," and if Pakistan doesn't yet have one too, it is very close.

The rivalry between Argentina and Brazil has always been quite different from that in South Asia, without the entrenched ethnic and religious passions that make the arms race there particularly dangerous. A lot of the tension between the two Latin countries was artificially pumped up by the military governments that used to run them, a tactic of generals and admirals to justify their own aggrandizement and inflated budgets. When civilians took power in the mid-1980s, the two countries immediately began giving attention to their menacing (and extremely expensive) nuclear weapons laboratories.

The Argentines, under the determined leadership of Raul Alfonsín, put an end to their nuclear weapons program. But in Brazil, José Sarney was a weak president constantly bidding for support from the generals, and a secret effort to build weapons proceeded parallel to the open development of nuclear power for civilian purposes. It has only been within the past year, with Mr. Sarney's replacement by President Fernando Collor de Mello, that the secret bomb effort has been exposed and terminated.

That recent experience demonstrates once again that, as in all things nuclear, reliable verification and inspection are the key to any solid agreement. But it also demonstrates that, even among countries that once seemed unpromising candidates, regional nuclear arms agreements are possible.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

The Mysterious Mr. Tyminski

Stanislaw Tyminski is the real winner of the first round of the Polish presidential elections. The fact that much in his past remains mysterious and that he admits to having no political program did not prevent a large part of the electorate from voting for him. Indeed, his very enigmatic personality best suits the escapist mood of the Polish voter. Time will tell whether Lech Walesa will be tempted to imitate Mr. Tyminski by making even more far-reaching promises. In any case, the Poles will face a choice: Dec. 9 between two rabble-rousing demagogues — not exactly what one could have wished for a young and still fragile democracy.

—New Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

The People of Hong Kong Are Victims of a Sellout

By George Hicks

HONG KONG — President Saddam Hussein of Iraq is frequently invoked to illustrate the lesson of the 1930s that appeasing a dictator does not pay. Perhaps, but Iraq will more likely be the exception that proves another old rule: Morality is a monopoly of the strong. As a result of an agreement between big powers, the 6 million people of Hong Kong are to be handed over against their will to China, a country with a very poor record of human rights observance.

The legal, moral and historical claims of China to Hong Kong have rarely been chal-

Since World War II, consultation with the people and their freely expressed acquiescence are essential for any change in their political status.

lenged, even though they do not stand serious scrutiny. Britain has always implicitly backed the Chinese position. A long-standing desire to withdraw from Hong Kong, in return for diplomatic and trading privileges in China, can be inferred from the historical record.

In March 1972, three months after China was admitted to the United Nations, the Chinese ambassador asked the decolonization committee to delete Hong Kong from its list of colonial territories. "The settlement of the question of Hong Kong is entirely within China's sovereign right and does not fall un-

der the ordinary category of colonial territories," the Chinese envoy asserted.

Britain conspicuously failed to protest against this request. The reward came quickly. Although Britain had recognized China in 1950, it had not been allowed an ambassador in Beijing. A decision to exchange ambassadors was announced on March 17, 1972, a week after the fateful Hong Kong surrender. Having accepted China's moral and historical position, Britain had only to confirm the legal claim. Talks between the two countries over the future of Hong Kong began in 1982, culminating in a 1984 Joint Declaration that sealed its fate. In justifying acquiescence in the Chinese case, Britain insisted that it was "the fact that the New Territories are subject to a lease with a fixed expiry date which lay behind the decision of Her Majesty's Government to seek to enter negotiations" with China on the future of Hong Kong.

The people of Hong Kong, nearly all of whom are Chinese, are to be handed over when the lease expires in 1997. The validity of the lease, drawn up at the high noon of British colonial power when subject peoples went with the territory, passed unchallenged.

According to Nihal Jaywickrama, an authority on international law, the "belief that, when the 99-year period stipulated in the 1898 lease of the New Territories ends, the land and the people who live thereon automatically revert to China ignores the fact that while land, with people on it, may have been the subject of a valid lease a century ago, it is inconceivable that a similar interstate transaction would be negotiated or entered into today." Accordingly, "it is un-

likely that the legal effect of the expiry of the 99-year period would be automatic reversion of the land and the people" to China.

In the case of the Western Sahara, claimed by both Morocco and Mauritania on historical grounds similar to the Chinese claim to Hong Kong, a judge of the International Court of Justice in The Hague concluded that "it is for the people to determine the destiny of the territory and not the territory the destiny of the people." In an earlier case, the court held that original title to territory ceases to be valid if there are new facts to be considered on the basis of new law.

The new facts that any international court would consider crucial are that since World War II, colonial subjects have achieved independence, and that consultation with the people and their freely expressed acquiescence are essential for any change in their political status. The UN Charter, the UN resolutions on decolonization and the international covenants on human rights constitute a new legal system based on the principle of self-determination. This gives the people of Hong Kong the right to determine their own future.

Britain has played a leading role in this development. As recently as 1982, its representative to the UN Commission on Human Rights argued that the right to self-determination "applies with equal force to all peoples, to the smallest people among us just as much as to the largest, without discrimination."

Britain responded to Spanish claims to Gibraltar by conducting a referendum, in which 99 percent of the population voted to retain the status quo. That enabled the British government to boast that it would "never enter into arrangements under which the people of Gibraltar would pass under the sovereignty of another state against their freely and demo-

cratically expressed wishes." London has never permitted a referendum in Hong Kong, although opinion surveys have regularly shown that most people want retention of the status quo, or independence.

The real test, of course, is not what people say but what they do. Deprived of any voice in their own fate, Hong Kongers are voting with their newly acquired passports and heading for Canada, Australia and other countries. Official statistics indicate that at least 62,000 people will have emigrated this year. Most are from the half-million-strong middle class.

Hong Kong is a creation of the British. There were only some 5,000 peasant farmers on the island when the British took it over in 1842. China's claim — like India's in Goa and Indonesia's in Timor — rests on military force backed by the acquiescence of the major powers. Oil might justify war in the case of Kuwait, but no vital Western interests are at stake in Hong Kong.

The attempt to rationalize the Hong Kong annexation in terms of return to the motherland is as credible as such rationalization was with regard to Austria in 1938. But the Hong Kong takeover will not follow Austria's example in one important respect. On March 9, 1938, Chancellor Kurt von Schuschnigg announced that a plebiscite would be held on March 13 to decide on Austrian independence. German troops entered Austria on March 12. The Chinese army may enter Hong Kong before 1997 to restore order, but not to forestall a referendum. Something has been learned from history.

The writer, an economist resident in Hong Kong, is editor of "The Broken Mirror: China After Tiananmen." He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Bush Banks on an Undeclared Electoral Policy of Devaluation

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — George Bush abandons his no-new-taxes pledge and his Treasury lets the once-almighty dollar slide in peace. Britain's Conservatives evict Margaret Thatcher overnight. Japan's ruling party watches with approval as the country's banks push interest rates up and eat the costs of deflating Tokyo's "bubble" economy.

Welcome to "As the World Turns," global division. When national economies go sour in industrial democracies, political parties in power turn to divvies or trial separations of various and dramatic kinds. They abandon policies (Washington), they abandon leaders (London) or they abandon low-cost capital (Tokyo). All's fair in love and re-election campaigns.

The incumbents also abandon each other. Lashed together on the Group of Seven raft in the 1980s by a commitment to fight inflation and keep exchange rates stable, the world's seven most important economic powers now go their own way in a changing international economic environment. While Washington lets in-

flation and unemployment creep up, Tokyo tries to cool its economy.

In the United States, Britain and Japan, the incumbents have concluded that they can no longer wait to tame the dangerous business cycles that have taken hold in their nations. To influence the way the economy will look when the electoral goes to the polls within the next 12 to 36 months, they act now.

That is, the incumbents try to bring the business cycle into line with their own political cycle, whatever the immediate cost in higher inflation or unemployment, while denying that they are doing so.

The fourth important international economic power, Germany, is happily out of phase. Having held its national election on Dec. 2, the new government in Bonn is free to pursue fiscal policy for its own sake.

The economic message of Mrs. Thatcher's forced departure, on the heels of Mr. Bush's tossing Ronald Reagan's tax-cut baby off the sled to

the wolves of Congress, is this: Monetarism is not only dead as the 1990s open, it is buried. Minus Mr. Reagan and Mrs. Thatcher, their parties have turned an ideological approach to economy into an economic approach to ideology.

The money supply measurements, tax rate cuts and high interest rates that set the stage for the vanishing of inflation in the early 1980s are irrelevant to problems that the successors of Mr. Reagan and Mrs. Thatcher inherit in the early 1990s.

Recession is already entrenched in Britain. John Major must move the double-digit inflation and interest rates of Mrs. Thatcher's final days down two to three points, and realign the pound against the ever stronger Deutsche mark, if he is to find a way to halt spiraling unemployment.

The United States is moving into the British cycle but a little later, as it did in the recession of 1981-1982. Interest rates are on their way down, unemployment is rising. And the

rate of currency exchange, rather than the now largely meaningless measure of money supply, is the economic tool of choice.

President Bush and Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady take an outwardly relaxed attitude toward the steep decline of the dollar against other key currencies during the past 30 months. Indeed, they show no concern that the greenback's value continues to head south.

In an unacknowledged reversal of Reaganism, they appear prepared to ride out the inflationary impact of a weaker dollar (which increases the price of imported goods for American consumers) and of the lower interest rates they seek (which will further weaken the dollar) over the next year. A rebound of the dollar and growth in export-related employment in the first half of 1992 would create a rising tide for Mr. Bush's political boat.

Export increases for Midwestern farm produce and for manufactured goods from the East would bring jobs and rising income in the geo-

graphical regions where the Republicans most need help in 1992. That would provide Mr. Bush the improving economic indicators that he needs to run on in November.

All of this assumes that there is no disaster in the Gulf and that the U.S. recession is indeed the shallow, short and therefore relatively manageable one foreseen in the current consensus. Mr. Bush's coolness in choosing such a minimalist economic approach in such danger-filled circumstances is breathtaking.

No country likes to avow a strategy of devaluing its own currency, which is essentially the course that Mr. Bush has chosen or passively accepted. Mr. Reagan ruled more by proclamation than by policy. Mr. Bush risks being accused of having no economic policy, when in fact he has one that he cannot proclaim.

If this minimalist approach works, he should be able to renew his lease on 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue without much trouble in 1992. If it doesn't, explaining won't help anyway.

The Washington Post.

The World's Governments Have Made a Mess of Agriculture

By John Nash

WASHINGTON — In his 1973 book, "World Agriculture in Disarray," the economist D. Gale Johnson described how government policies in the industrial countries had produced chaos in world agriculture. He predicted that if these policies continued, the burden on consumers and taxpayers would increase, production costs would rise, there would be more mismanagement and manipulation of agricultural trade, and agricultural exporters in developing countries would suffer greater hardships. Unfortunately, he was right.

Today, proponents of central planning are in retreat. Yet agriculture remains a last bastion of governments' efforts to micromanage the economy, and a monument to their inability to do so efficiently.

Governments continue to dominate agriculture in most countries. The budget of the U.S. Department of Agriculture exceeds the net income of all American farmers. Two-thirds of the European Community's budget goes to support farmers. In developing countries, nearly every government runs enterprises that monopolize and distort trade in major agricultural commodities and inputs, such as fertilizer.

In the industrial countries, farm programs cause consumers to pay far too much for food, and put a strain on budgets. They also harm the poor-

er countries, and pose a serious threat to the world trade system.

The International Trade Commission has estimated that the complex web of price supports, acreage controls, tariffs, import quotas and marketing orders in the United States has raised the domestic price of sugar by 233 percent over what it would have been, of cheese by 132 percent, and of milk by 142 percent. In the EC and Japan, these "tariff equivalents" are even higher for many products, up to a whopping 733 percent for rice in Japan.

These distortions transfer billions of dollars each year — the OECD estimates \$22 billion in America and \$147 billion in all the OECD countries — from relatively poor consumers to wealthier farmers. The extra cost to taxpayers is \$117 billion in the OECD countries. Most of the money estimated to go to 80 percent in the EC and 40 percent in the United States — goes to administrative costs, wasteful production patterns and so on.

These policies have a devastating impact on the developing world. They close some large domestic markets and dump surpluses on international markets, making world prices unpredictable and depressing prices of developing country exports.

EC policies, for example, increase the variability of world dairy prices by 100 percent, of wheat and beef prices by 50 percent, and of sugar prices by 25 percent. Japan's rice policy costs Thai farmers \$270 million a year. The U.S. State Department estimates that reductions in sugar quotas in the 1980s cost American allies in the developing countries \$800 million a year.

Agricultural protectionism also threatens to bring the Uruguay Round of trade talks to a screeching halt and possibly ignite a full-scale trade war.

In developing countries, producers of traditional exports have been viewed as cash cows whose income can be taken for use in industrial projects. One study estimated that such policies reduced export producers' prices by 36 to 40 percent on average. One result of this has been the stagnation and decline of export sectors, thereby reducing foreign exchange earnings that could be used to import food for the hungry.

The governments of many developing countries tightly control the importation, domestic procurement and distribution of major food crops, through state-owned enterprises, usually with legal monopoly status. The extraordinary powers of these enterprises give officials the ability to corner financial gain or pain, making cor-

ruption, fraud and inefficiency inevitable. But the biggest problems have been due to pricing policies, which give huge subsidies to consumers and sometimes to producers.

Many governments spend more than 10 percent of their budget on such subsidies. The net effect of pricing policies for exportable and importable crops has been to sacrifice the former (which farmers can produce more efficiently) for the latter, thereby lowering the rural income.

Subsidies are also the rule in agricultural input markets. Farmers often pay less than half the true cost of fertilizer and 10 to 20 percent of the cost of irrigation water. Credit is heavily subsidized. These policies distort production decisions and encourage overuse of the inputs, often to the detriment of the environment. Half of all irrigated land has been damaged by salinity from overuse of irrigation water, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization estimates.

To resolve all these problems, governments must fundamentally reconsider. This will mean a recognition of some basic economic rights, with farmers producing whatever commodities and using whatever technologies they feel will profit them most, and selling their products freely at home or abroad; traders moving goods in expectation of profits, unconstrained by fear of repression; consumers buying food at the lowest prices, whether from foreign or domestic sources; and taxpayers' income being protected from use in wasteful farm welfare programs.

Major changes are never easy, but a coordinated approach can facilitate reform. The chaotic state of farm trade resembles that prevailing in manufacturing and marketing. The policy reform (based on reciprocity) and in-

duced an external constraint on countries' internal political processes.

This approach has been fairly effective in fending off domestic protectionist pressure, boosting world trade in manufactures to six times the 1973 level. But this constraint has not worked well for agriculture, which has effectively been excluded, nor for developing country GATT signatories, which are exempt from many of GATT's usual obligations.

One indispensable step to reforming agricultural trade would be to subject it to the same rules as trade in manufactures. Another would be to incorporate developing countries more fully into the GATT framework by making their rights and obligations the same as those of other countries.

The phasing out of state-owned marketing enterprises and export taxes would require action outside the GATT framework, as would the elimination of the input subsidies in developed countries. But the GATT-related reforms would facilitate these changes.

First, as developing countries reduce industrial protection under the aegis of GATT, they could lower agricultural protection and input subsidies intended to offset the anti-agricultural effects. Second, abolition of quantitative restrictions (as required by GATT) would eliminate the need for state-owned marketing enterprises.

Many of today's farm policies arose when governments erroneously were predicting a future of global food shortages. Instead, we live in a world of abundance, where hunger is caused by poverty and inefficiency, not by scarcity. A new approach to agricultural policies is required, one that focuses on removing the policy-induced barriers to income growth and trade.

The writer, an economist at the World Bank, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1890: French Parliament

PARIS — M. Loevy caused much amusement and some consternation yesterday (Dec. 3), by arriving in the Chamber of Deputies in fur cap, which suggested skating rather than Parliamentary labors. President Floquet, who is usually the soul of punctuality, was fifteen minutes late, so the gossip had plenty to talk about all the afternoon. But slow progress was made with the Estimates, the speakers being few but long-winded.

1915: Disappearing Men

ROME — The "Lokal Anzeiger," explaining the great number of Serbian prisoners made by the Austro-Germans, states that all the male population has been arrested and sent into concentration camps in Austria-Hungary. More than 100,000 men have thus been captured. The system will continue to be adopted in such a fashion that Serbia will shortly contain only women and children,

the latter under the age of fifteen. But, according to admission of the same journal, the great majority of men has fled to the mountains.

1940: Hitler's Waterloo

NEW YORK — The Battle of Britain, in which the German war machine met its first definite setback, was going down below Marathon and Waterloo as a turning point of world history. Maj. Gen. James E. Chaney, one of America's chief air strategists, predicted yesterday (Dec. 3) that Chaney left New York City secretly by trans-Atlantic clipper on Oct. 8 to take up a post of air observer. After inspecting every branch of the British air defense network during German bombardments and watching Britain's bomber squadrons at work he said, "My observations abroad have led me to believe that England can lose this war unless she becomes overconfident or careless."

— From the New York edition of the New York Herald Tribune.

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صلى الله عليه وسلم

THE GULF: From former U.S. defense secretaries — and from leaders in Europe and Israel — advice and concern

U.S. Generals Caution on Chaos Risk In Command

By Molly Moore
Washington Post Service

RIYADH — U.S. military commanders, bracing for the possibility of going into combat with multinational forces that have never fought side by side, are warning of unresolved wartime command and communications problems that they say could lead to chaos and unnecessary casualties on the desert battlefield.

U.S. military authorities say that without greater coordination and more joint maneuvers, many front-line Saudi and Arab troops — some of whom use weapons and tanks identical to those of Iraq — could be killed inadvertently by Americans when they are absorbed into U.S. lines in the initial hours of ground fighting.

In addition, U.S. military commanders say they need extensive training within American units to avoid the accidental killing of one's own troops in the expected widespread confusion of combat.

The issue of military command and control, at the highest political levels as well as on the tactical battlefield, is one of the most controversial involving the coordination of the international force of more than 550,000 troops now assembling on the Arabian peninsula. While Western and Arab political leaders have agreed to joint diplo-



A U.S. Army helicopter pilot sporting the night-vision goggles he uses to fly in the dark.

matic control of the forces, many of the critical details of sharing a battlefield remain unresolved.

It is a topic so politically charged that many top-ranking military officials refuse to discuss it. Asked if U.S. commanders would have a serious problem with battlefield command and control among the multinational forces if ordered to war immediately, Major General Paul R. Schwartz of the U.S. Army, who heads those efforts for American troops, responded: "No comment."

But some senior U.S. military officials and scores of field commanders, speaking without attribution, complain that political considerations and sensitivities frequently have outweighed military needs.

"It would be very difficult for the Saudis to say the U.S. will command all forces, even though that would be the best thing," a high-ranking American commander said. "So we're having to make do. Is it going to cost us American lives? No. We wouldn't stand for it."

In an effort to avoid some potential problems, Saudi and U.S. military leaders have carved Saudi Arabia's Eastern Province into slices,

assigning each of the multinational forces sectors of responsibility.

"You try to keep everybody apart so everybody can contribute to the battle without shooting each other," a senior ground commander said. "It's not going to be very pretty."

Some senior U.S. officers have chafed under that structure, charging that the diplomatic concerns that require placing Arab forces on the Kuwaiti border have overridden military needs for having better-equipped American units closer.

The U.S. military, by far the dominant force defending Saudi Arabia, has done little joint training with other military services and few large-scale maneuvers to test coordination among its own branches, according to officials in the region.

Military commanders say a Middle East war involving American forces would likely be the most complex ever fought, with an invisible electronic war in the skies and a violent, complicated battle on the ground, with units from several nations using sophisticated artillery, tanks and missiles never before tried in combat.

Even after 40 years of coordina-

tion and joint exercises, NATO forces have been dogged by battlefield coordination and identification problems.

Military commanders say they face far more difficult problems attempting to coordinate a battlefield with forces that have not worked together, as well as militaries that use Soviet-made equipment that Western troops have long been trained to associate with the enemy.

U.S. Marines, the American troops closest to the Arab forces now lining the Kuwaiti border, have been training with small groups of Saudi forces for about three weeks. The troops are placing heavy emphasis on "passage of lines" — movement of Saudi forces backwards into U.S. lines as the American troops are pushing forward to battle Iraqis.

"It is the most difficult combat maneuver there is," said Brigadier General Steven L. Arnold of the U.S. Army, the chief of plans and operations whose duties include training of U.S. forces on the Arabian Peninsula.

"As they come back, we have to do a delay so we'll recognize them," he said. "The confusion is obvious."

Ex-Heads Of Pentagon Urge Policy Of Patience

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama — Most former defense secretaries counsel patience in resorting to military force against Iraq, saying that the United States should give economic sanctions more time to work.

The views of the former Pentagon chiefs were expressed in recent interviews and at a conference here at the Southern Center for International Studies.

"I would continue with diplomatic and economic sanctions for some time," said Harold Brown, who was defense secretary in the Carter administration.

Robert S. McNamara, defense secretary during the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, emphatically urged that sanctions be given 12 to 18 months to work, saying, "We have not by any means proven that they will not achieve their objective."

Wishing to avoid the appearance of undercutting the Bush administration's campaign to press President Saddam Hussein to withdraw his forces from Kuwait, all of the former defense secretaries agreed that the United States needed to retain a credible threat of using force against Iraq.

Even so, the former defense secretaries from Republican and Democratic administrations were generally cautious about using force.

"War probably would create more problems than it would solve," said Frank C. Carlucci, defense secretary at the end of the Reagan administration.

Mr. Carlucci also said it would be difficult to keep U.S. troops in Saudi Arabia for a long period.

Caspar W. Weinberger, who ran the Pentagon for most of the Reagan administration, did not attend the conference. But he said in a recent interview that he thought sanctions would probably be effective in persuading Iraq to withdraw its forces from Kuwait if given time to work.

Elliot L. Richardson, who served briefly as defense secretary in the Nixon administration, contended that U.S. troops would not be misused by a long deployment on the Arabian Peninsula.

"We ought not to assume that they are unable to display patience," Mr. Richardson said.

Gulf Talks, European Jitters

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Beneath their public endorsement of the peace-seeking contacts between Washington and Baghdad, European officials voiced an undercurrent of anxiety Monday about the Bush administration's agreement to hold talks with the Iraqi regime of President Saddam Hussein.

While praising the move as a deft political stroke, officials in Paris and London said they feared that President George Bush had offered the last-chance talks mainly because he judged that domestic support had weakened for an uncompromising U.S. policy in the Gulf.

"That sense in Washington, particularly if it worsens, could foreshadow difficulties for the coalition" of governments ranged against Iraq, a British official said.

The U.S. offer of talks has been welcomed by European governments, which are as eager as Washington to appear to be leaving no stone unturned in quest of peace.

What Washington does not want, an official in Europe said, is a situation in which the other permanent members of the United Nations Security Council would jump on the "bandwagon" and open separate dialogues with Baghdad.

European intentions will become clearer soon, officials said. Roland Dumas and Douglas Hurd, the French and British foreign ministers, were holding talks Monday.

Mr. Dumas said he and the other permanent members of the Security Council would "compare notes" on their contacts with Baghdad before deciding how to proceed as they approach Jan. 15, the deadline set by the Security Council for Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait or face possibly military action.

In theory, a French official said, these separate contacts ought not to cause strains in the anti-Iraqi front that has held together remarkably well for an initial four months and in which the key governments — Britain and France, Saudi Arabia and Egypt — appear ready to fight, if necessary.

But the planned trip to Baghdad by James A. Baker 3d, the U.S. secretary of state, the official said, "fosters a climate in which Saddam marks political points and may find new openings for delaying tactics."

European policymakers share the Bush administration's apparent judgment that, as the prospect of war approaches on a slowly ticking political clock, Western governments need to keep the political initiative to offset rising apprehensiveness in public opinion.

So, even in private, European officials were hesitant to judge the U.S. initiative or its impact on the showdown with Iraq.

But several of them said that Washington had apparently scaled back its objectives.

Mr. Hussein's overthrow has never been an avowed U.S. war goal, but allies of the United States — in both Europe and the Arab world — have operated on the belief that the Bush administration was determined to see a new regime in Baghdad that was less threatening to its neighbors.

In Israel, a 'Peace Problem'

By Joel Brinkley
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Abandoning political caution, two of Israel's most influential government leaders warned of the deep worry that they and most other Israelis share that the United States might find a peaceful solution to the Gulf crisis.

For the past several days, since President George Bush announced that the United States was willing to open talks with Saddam Hussein, Israeli officials have been careful in public to make it clear that they do not want to let the Bush administration how to behave.

"We must not start making prophecies, and we must not appear like those pushing the U.S. toward war," Foreign Minister David Levy said Sunday. Asked about that, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said, "That's right."

But on Monday, Housing Minister Ariel Sharon and Deputy Foreign Minister Benjamin Netanyahu offered sharp public warnings that Mr. Hussein should not be left with his army and weapons intact.

Israel has been bothered by these conflicting concerns since

almost the first moment of the Gulf crisis.

On Monday, in a speech to a group of visiting American Jews, Mr. Sharon said, "For Israel, for the Middle East and for the world it would have been much better if the United States had not stepped into the Persian Gulf — if the end of the crisis will be that Saddam Hussein stays in power."

Mr. Sharon is sometimes considered a maverick on security issues. But an official who is close to Mr. Shamir said, "This time, Ariel is saying what's on all our minds. Maybe it's not wise to say it, but that's the truth."

Mr. Netanyahu offered a similar opinion. He is often the Foreign Ministry's voice to the West, since Mr. Levy, the foreign minister, does not speak English.

"This is a regime that has used weapons like gas, like rockets and used them illegally on open cities, and it may very well use them in the future," Mr. Netanyahu said on Israel radio's English-language news program. "Any solution to the Iraqi crisis must bring about the disarmament of Iraq from these tools of destruction."

Amatzia Bar-Am, an Iraq ex-

pert at Haifa University, has said that the concern was that Mr. Hussein would be wounded politically if he had to pull out of Kuwait.

"When he is at trouble at home, he will necessarily have to seek another military adventure," Mr. Bar-Am said. "And in the Middle East, directing everything at Israel is always an excellent technique."

Though it is a rare Israeli who does not share that view, government and military officials have been juggling this worry against the competing concern that they do not want to appear to be trying to persuade the United States to go to war.

In late August, Mr. Shamir angrily told a parliamentary committee that "Israel isn't pushing the U.S. to do anything. Who are we to push the only superpower in the world today? We aren't pushing the U.S. into any kind of war."

But at about the same time, Defense Minister Moshe Arens said, "If Saddam Hussein remains in his post, and if the weapons in his possession remain in his possession, then there will be room for worry from us, the whole region and the whole world."

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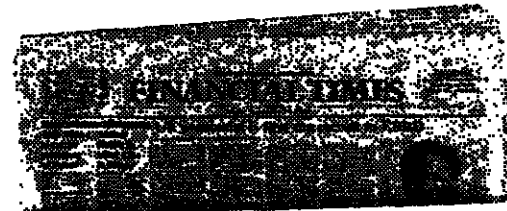
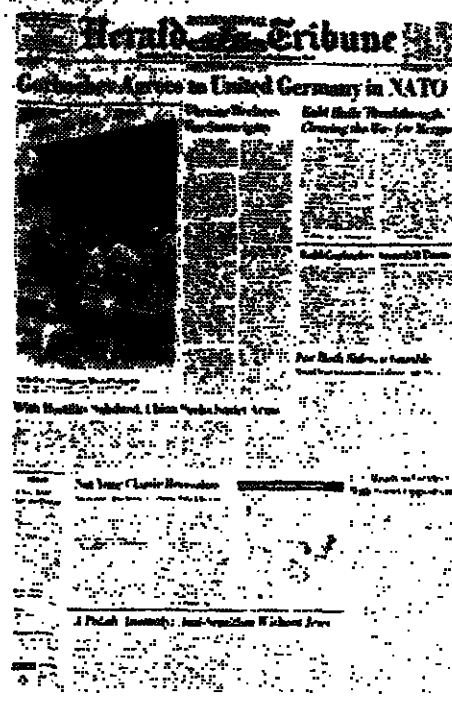
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From left, the classic Kelly bag, recolored and relaunched by Hermès; Gucci's bamboo-handled bag resized for the '90s, and Moschino's silk shantung with pearl handle. At right, Lacroix's hand-held purse, which started the trend.

Post-Feminism Is in the Bag

PARIS — A shoulder bag owned by Coco herself takes pride of place in Chanel's new accessory collection. In 1968, Mademoiselle, attuned as ever to changing fashion, designed for herself a soft navy jersey purse with a red leather frame and shoulder strap. It was in contrast to the boxy, hand-held purses that characterized Chanel and had been a hallmark of Jackie Kennedy's style in the early 1960s.

For 25 years the sturdy shoulder bag has been the leitmotiv of the feminist movement. In it we have stuffed Filofax and frangible, pocket calculator and spare panty hose; pen, lipstick, an apple for lunch and even a couple of T-bone steaks for dinner.

What then are we to make of the latest line in designer handbags that are just that: small square purses with rigid handles that would

SUZY MENKES

hardly hold a wallet, let alone a portable telephone. The current swing away from the satchel bag and a return to the hand-held purse is more than a fashion story. It is a phenomenon that marks a divide between generations and implies changing social trends.

The idea started, as so many things in fashion today, with Christian Lacroix, who three years ago sent out models with bags held daintily between finger and thumb or hung over the wrist like Britain's queen mother. His fantasies — most of them meant as evening purses — have included intricate gold mesh in the shape of a miniature lobster pot, a Provencal straw basket and a bag studded with baroque jewels like a religious reliquary.

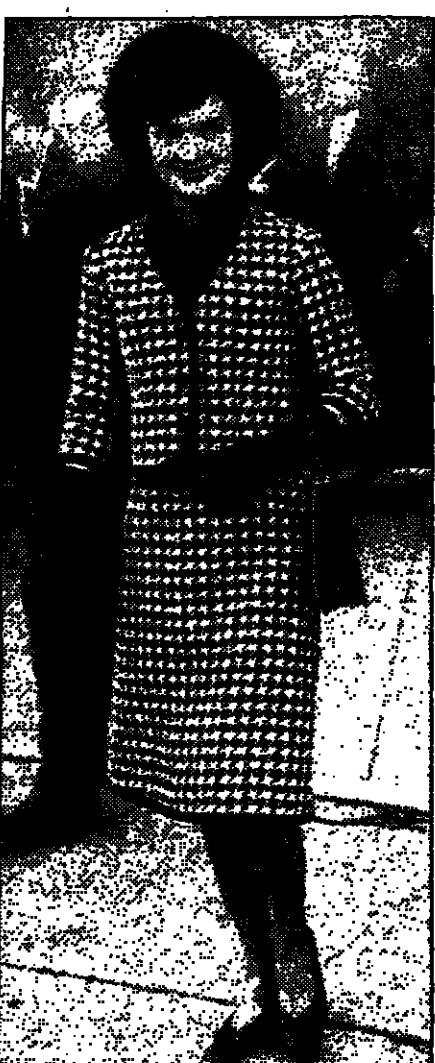
In the current Lacroix collection these shapes have spawned bigger versions, especially the deep bucket bag, decorated with gilded sun symbols. The story is in the geometry — bags are square, oblong or triangular — and in texture, with ostrich, lizard and crocodile effects. Evening purses come in grograin, rainbows of suede or even silk print. All are made to be held in the hand or slung over the wrist.

And so it is on the streets for the young. The square vanity case or the lunch-box bag — both on a rigid frame — now vie with a colorful backpack as the fashionable way to tote your belongings. It is the thirtysomethings who are still heaving a squishy shoulder bag or dangling a chain-handled shoulder purse.

The signature quilted Chanel bag must be the most potent status symbol since the laurel wreath. Karl Lagerfeld has put all his wit and design energy into variations on the perennial theme, even making the quilted bag into the shape of a French baguette. The most dramatic trend has been for miniaturization. In the new collection, there is a teeny tiny chain-handled

purse in quilted gold leather. It costs \$500, and about all you could get inside is a matching gold credit card. It is cool to carry a trio.

The return of the hand-held purse has given a boost to the fashion houses that first launched



Back to the Jackie look of the '60s.

the look. The Hermès Kelly bag — named for Grace Kelly who made it a fashion symbol in the late '50s — has been recolored and relaunched under Hermès's dynamic president Jean-Louis Dumas. The current windows of Hermès on the Faubourg Saint-Honoré feature the Kelly bag in two-tone suede — *coulis de framboise* running into strawberry sorbet. If

you have to ask the price, you can't afford it — and especially not in grass-green stamped crocodile.

The enthusiasm for classic Hermès started not in the store but on the streets, where the granddaughters of the original Kelly bag's devotees brought the purse down from the attic or bought up a well-worn version in the thrift shops and flea market stalls.

Gucci too has found itself propelled back into fashion by a new generation that loves the Jackie look of the 1960s and wants the bamboo-handled bag to suit. That too has been recolored, but also re-proportioned under its creative director Dawn Mello, who realizes that modern women need a larger and more practical version for work and travel in the 1990s. Gucci has come out with the same bag in an adorable miniature version for evening.

There are other trends in purses that give more room for maneuver.

Louis Vuitton's much imitated initialed leather drawstring bag has inspired a spate of soft bags that contain a great deal, even if they require inelegant scrambling among the contents. The sporty bag with a touch of class is found also at Loewe, Fendi, Céline and at many of the couture houses.

Yves Saint Laurent has given the practical bag an original stamp in the new collection by giving the leather ethnic motifs.

Changes in fashion, toward a curvier silhouette and dressier clothes and away from mannish tailoring, are at the heart of the changes in bags — not least because the square shoulder pad made a comfortable resting place for a strap.

Some of the cutest bags in fancy fabrics or with elaborate decoration are strictly for night. At this season, they are pricey gifts for those who deserve to be indulged. Names who count in bags include Paloma Picasso, whose fantasies have included a purse shaped like an antique book. She gives her leather bags a personal stamp with the gilt "Kiss" symbol.

Moschino in Italy makes witty, wacky bags that may have an appliqué question mark or a peace motif.

Sonia Rykiel's existentialist phrases come in graphic letters on whimsical black bags.

Renald Pellegrino in Paris is in the forefront of the trends: boxy bags, the use of transparent nylon or striped grosgrain fabrics; and a strong revival of the 1960s favorite, licorice-black, shiny patent leather.

But this is not just a designer trend. Funky bags can be found also at the cheapest prices: purses shaped like hearts, Coca-Cola cans, globes, even violin cases, but always with short wrist handles.

The enthusiasm for the hand-held purse at street level by a new generation proves that a change in fashion is already in the bag.



Christopher Moore



Mid-calf gingham dress by Peter O'Brien for Rochas.

An English Garden On Rochas Runway

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The lure of the long is quite seductive for some women. The Rochas collection was staged as a sunny afternoon in an English country garden with box hedges as the floral decoration, skirts long and languorous and colors from sweet pea to earthy.

The designer Peter O'Brien said after last week's spring-summer show that he was inspired by Vita Sackville-West — and there she was in sweeping gingham dress or a pair of wide dungarees and short-sleeved shirt, looking for a row to hoe.

But the Irish-born O'Brien lives and works in Paris, and he knows that long skirts, however graceful and nostalgic, don't really happen in French fashion. So he hedged his bets as well as his runway. Alongside wide pants in floppy wool crepe, there were short skimp dresses in the finest gray flannel, suspended from straps and hugging the body. The result was a collection that didn't seem to know which way to grow.

Its roots were in the country colors — soft jackets in mud beige and peat brown in wool crepe the texture of rough stone. Fresh were the variegated shades of green in one outfit, mixes of hyacinth blue with gray and gold or teal blue with the palest olive.

But not everything in the garden was lovely. The silhouette was A-line, which was fine for a swifty sleeveless tunic or easy elongated jacket over short skirt. But other proportions — the long jackets with full skirts or a belted short trench coat with wide soft pants were awkward and the day clothes often looked limp.

The evening clothes had a sense of luxury with a light touch, especially the Prince of Wales checks worked in sequins and simple shift dresses undulating in washed silk. Long skirts always look most convincing for night, and a gingham skirt swishing out with a chiffon lining showed the quality of workmanship and attention to detail that characterized the collection.

But like several current ready-to-wear lines — Balmain and Lanvin are good examples — no one knows who or what the Rochas clothes are for. Laurent Normand, president of Rochas, made the decision to reinforce a strong fragrance business with a fashion collection that had died with the founder Marcel Rochas in 1953. What Peter O'Brien's charming, quirky collection, which will be sold in Rochas boutiques and the street ads for the house's famous *Femme* fragrance is a mystery.

—SUZY MENKES

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ACROSS

- 1 Matty or Felipe of baseball
- 3 Overjoyed
- 9 Sacred images
- 14 Coral and Yellow
- 15 Chest sound
- 16 Heavenly body
- 17 Types of 62
- 19 Delete
- 20 First woman
- 21 Entice
- 22 Discontinues a launch
- 23 Porter
- 25 Ruhr valley city
- 27 Wafflet items
- 29 Sunshade
- 30 Sport involving updrafts
- 37 Swiss canton
- 38 War god
- 39 Stock or smith precursor
- 40 Teacher's lesson
- 41 Female ruff
- 42 Lotars
- 43 State or river in Brazil
- 44 Third man
- 45 Incantation
- 46 Queen of fiction
- 47 Help
- 48 He, to Rocco
- 49 Chou En—
- 50 "Be the Tie That Binds" (hymn title)
- 51 Sky diver's gear
- 52 Book by D. S. Freeman
- 53 Hebrew lyre
- 54 Top chef, to a gourmet
- 55 Drone
- 56 Lascivious
- 57 Dam

Solution to Previous Puzzle

GUTS BEECH GAB
ABOUT ATRIUM ELI
FORE CHARLESTON
FAKE KOS AMAZE
STEEPS SHOW
YEAR STU ERAT
ENTRY SOIL DORA
TAR SCHOLAR DUMP
ANON ARTE ETNAS
LATE KEY CARD
ABED PARCARED
STRAW TUB
GEISHAGIRL INGE
NAT SLEDGE NCOS
JINO KNEES GETS

DOWN

- 4 Dos Passos work
- 5 Soft hail
- 6 Den
- 7 Formal mail
- 8 — Moines
- 9 Floating hazard
- 10 Long, untapered cigar
- 11 Poet Khayyam
- 12 Aerie, e.g.
- 13 Anne and Jeanne: Abbr.
- 14 Street talk
- 15 — owl
- 16 Gear teeth
- 17 — yam (does some storytelling)
- 18 High-low play at bridge
- 19 Moro tribe member
- 20 Algerian seaport
- 21 The Swedish Nightingale member
- 22 Code precursor
- 23 — do well
- 24 Spaded
- 25 Galup sampling
- 26 Beatrix's cousin
- 27 Former Turkish coin
- 28 Go
- 29 Propelled a breme
- 30 Drive the getaway car
- 31 Beloved of Héloïse
- 32 Keepsake
- 33 "Religion": H. E. Fosdick
- 34 Rent
- 35 Escape
- 36 Boca — Fla.
- 37 Road sign
- 38 French shelter
- 39 Yukon vehicle
- 40 Vend
- 41 Increase
- 42 O'Hara's "Joey"
- 43 An L.B.J. dog

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NYSE

Monday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Noon High Low 4:00 PM Low 4:00 PM

Symbol	High	Low	4:00 PM	Low 4:00 PM
IBM	110 1/4	109 3/4	110 1/4	109 3/4
Microsoft	68 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2
Apple	54 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2
Oracle	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2
Novell	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2
Lotus	38 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2
Intuit	34 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2
Visa	30 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2
MasterCard	26 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2
Amex	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2
Discover	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2
Bank of America	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2
Wells Fargo	10 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2
Citigroup	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2
JPMorgan	6 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2
Goldman Sachs	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2
JP Morgan Chase	2 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2
Bank of New York	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/4
Bank of Montreal	1 1/4	1 1/8	1 1/4	1 1/8
Bank of Canada	1 1/8	1 1/16	1 1/8	1 1/16
Bank of Japan	1 1/16	1 1/32	1 1/16	1 1/32
Bank of Korea	1 1/32	1 1/64	1 1/32	1 1/64
Bank of China	1 1/64	1 1/128	1 1/64	1 1/128
Bank of India	1 1/128	1 1/256	1 1/128	1 1/256
Bank of Australia	1 1/256	1 1/512	1 1/256	1 1/512
Bank of New Zealand	1 1/512	1 1/1024	1 1/512	1 1/1024
Bank of South Africa	1 1/1024	1 1/2048	1 1/1024	1 1/2048
Bank of Argentina	1 1/2048	1 1/4096	1 1/2048	1 1/4096
Bank of Brazil	1 1/4096	1 1/8192	1 1/4096	1 1/8192
Bank of Mexico	1 1/8192	1 1/16384	1 1/8192	1 1/16384
Bank of Peru	1 1/16384	1 1/32768	1 1/16384	1 1/32768
Bank of Venezuela	1 1/32768	1 1/65536	1 1/32768	1 1/65536
Bank of Colombia	1 1/65536	1 1/131072	1 1/65536	1 1/131072
Bank of Ecuador	1 1/131072	1 1/262144	1 1/131072	1 1/262144
Bank of Chile	1 1/262144	1 1/524288	1 1/262144	1 1/524288
Bank of Uruguay	1 1/524288	1 1/1048576	1 1/524288	1 1/1048576
Bank of Paraguay	1 1/1048576	1 1/2097152	1 1/1048576	1 1/2097152
Bank of Bolivia	1 1/2097152	1 1/4194304	1 1/2097152	1 1/4194304
Bank of Cuba	1 1/4194304	1 1/8388608	1 1/4194304	1 1/8388608
Bank of Haiti	1 1/8388608	1 1/16777216	1 1/8388608	1 1/16777216
Bank of Dominican Republic	1 1/16777216	1 1/33554432	1 1/16777216	1 1/33554432
Bank of Guatemala	1 1/33554432	1 1/67108864	1 1/33554432	1 1/67108864
Bank of Honduras	1 1/67108864	1 1/134217728	1 1/67108864	1 1/134217728
Bank of Nicaragua	1 1/134217728	1 1/268435456	1 1/134217728	1 1/268435456
Bank of Costa Rica	1 1/268435456	1 1/536870912	1 1/268435456	1 1/536870912
Bank of Panama	1 1/536870912	1 1/1073741824	1 1/536870912	1 1/1073741824
Bank of Belize	1 1/1073741824	1 1/2147483648	1 1/1073741824	1 1/2147483648
Bank of Guyana	1 1/2147483648	1 1/4294967296	1 1/2147483648	1 1/4294967296
Bank of Suriname	1 1/4294967296	1 1/8589934592	1 1/4294967296	1 1/8589934592
Bank of French Guiana	1 1/8589934592	1 1/17179869184	1 1/8589934592	1 1/17179869184
Bank of Martinique	1 1/17179869184	1 1/34359738368	1 1/17179869184	1 1/34359738368
Bank of Guadeloupe	1 1/34359738368	1 1/68719476736	1 1/34359738368	1 1/68719476736
Bank of Reunion	1 1/68719476736	1 1/137438953472	1 1/68719476736	1 1/137438953472
Bank of Mayotte	1 1/137438953472	1 1/274877906944	1 1/137438953472	1 1/274877906944
Bank of Comoros	1 1/274877906944	1 1/549755813888	1 1/274877906944	1 1/549755813888
Bank of Madagascar	1 1/549755813888	1 1/1099511627776	1 1/549755813888	1 1/1099511627776
Bank of Mauritania	1 1/1099511627776	1 1/2199023255552	1 1/1099511627776	1 1/2199023255552
Bank of Mali	1 1/2199023255552	1 1/4398046511104	1 1/2199023255552	1 1/4398046511104
Bank of Niger	1 1/4398046511104	1 1/8796093022208	1 1/4398046511104	1 1/8796093022208
Bank of Chad	1 1/8796093022208	1 1/17592186044416	1 1/8796093022208	1 1/17592186044416
Bank of Senegal	1 1/17592186044416	1 1/35184372088832	1 1/17592186044416	1 1/35184372088832
Bank of Gambia	1 1/35184372088832	1 1/70368744177664	1 1/35184372088832	1 1/70368744177664
Bank of Guinea	1 1/70368744177664	1 1/140737488355328	1 1/70368744177664	1 1/140737488355328
Bank of Sierra Leone	1 1/140737488355328	1 1/281474976710656	1 1/140737488355328	1 1/281474976710656
Bank of Liberia	1 1/281474976710656	1 1/562949953421312	1 1/281474976710656	1 1/562949953421312
Bank of Ivory Coast	1 1/562949953421312	1 1/1125899906842624	1 1/562949953421312	1 1/1125899906842624
Bank of Upper Volta	1 1/1125899906842624	1 1/2251799813685248	1 1/1125899906842624	1 1/2251799813685248
Bank of Benin	1 1/2251799813685248	1 1/4503599627370496	1 1/2251799813685248	1 1/4503599627370496
Bank of Togo	1 1/4503599627370496	1 1/9007199254740992	1 1/4503599627370496	1 1/9007199254740992
Bank of Benin	1 1/9007199254740992	1 1/18014398509481984	1 1/9007199254740992	1 1/18014398509481984
Bank of Nigeria	1 1/18014398509481984	1 1/36028797018963968	1 1/18014398509481984	1 1/36028797018963968
Bank of Cameroon	1 1/36028797018963968	1 1/72057594037927936	1 1/36028797018963968	1 1/72057594037927936
Bank of Gabon	1 1/72057594037927936	1 1/144115188075855872	1 1/72057594037927936	1 1/144115188075855872
Bank of Congo	1 1/144115188075855872	1 1/288230376151711744	1 1/144115188075855872	1 1/288230376151711744
Bank of Zaire	1 1/288230376151711744	1 1/576460752303423488	1 1/288230376151711744	1 1/576460752303423488
Bank of Angola	1 1/576460752303423488	1 1/1152921504606846976	1 1/576460752303423488	1 1/1152921504606846976
Bank of Namibia	1 1/1152921504606846976	1 1/2305843009213693952	1 1/1152921504606846976	1 1/2305843009213693952
Bank of Botswana	1 1/2305843009213693952	1 1/4611686018427387904	1 1/2305843009213693952	1 1/4611686018427387904
Bank of Lesotho	1 1/4611686018427387904	1 1/9223372036854775808	1 1/4611686018427387904	1 1/9223372036854775808
Bank of Swaziland	1 1/9223372036854775808	1 1/18446744073709551616	1 1/9223372036854775808	1 1/18446744073709551616
Bank of Zimbabwe	1 1/18446744073709551616	1 1/36893488147419103232	1 1/18446744073709551616	1 1/36893488147419103232
Bank of South Africa	1 1/36893488147419103232	1 1/73786976294838206464	1 1/36893488147419103232	1 1/73786976294838206464
Bank of Mozambique	1 1/73786976294838206464	1 1/147573952589676412928	1 1/73786976294838206464	1 1/147573952589676412928
Bank of Angola	1 1/147573952589676412928	1 1/295147905179352825856	1 1/147573952589676412928	1 1/295147905179352825856
Bank of Namibia	1 1/295147905179352825856	1 1/590295810358705651712	1 1/295147905179352825856	1 1/590295810358705651712
Bank of Botswana	1 1/590295810358705651712	1 1/1180591620717411303424	1 1/590295810358705651712	1 1/1180591620717411303424
Bank of Lesotho	1 1/1180591620717411303424	1 1/2361183241434822606848	1 1/1180591620717411303424	1 1/2361183241434822606848
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Bank of Zimbabwe	1 1/4722366482869645213696	1 1/9444732965739290427392	1 1/4722366482869645213696	1 1/9444732965739290427392
Bank of South Africa	1 1/9444732965739290427392	1 1/18889465931478580854784	1 1/9444732965739290427392	1 1/18889465931478580854784
Bank of Mozambique	1 1/18889465931478580854784	1 1/37778931862957161709568	1 1/18889465931478580854784	1 1/37778931862957161709568
Bank of Angola	1 1/37778931862957161709568	1 1/75557863725914323419136	1 1/37778931862957161709568	1 1/75557863725914323419136
Bank of Namibia	1 1/75557863725914323419136	1 1/151115727451828646838272	1 1/75557863725914323419136	1 1/151115727451828646838272
Bank of Botswana	1 1/151115727451828646838272	1 1/302231454903657293676544	1 1/151115727451828646838272	1 1/302231454903657293676544
Bank of Lesotho	1 1/302231454903657293676544	1 1/604462909807314587353088	1 1/302231454903657293676544	1 1/604462909807314587353088
Bank of Swaziland	1 1/604462909807314587353088	1 1/1208925819614629174706176	1 1/604462909807314587353088	1 1/1208925819614629174706176
Bank of Zimbabwe	1 1/1208925819614629174706176	1 1/2417851639229258349412352	1 1/1208925819614629174706176	1 1/2417851639229258349412352
Bank of South Africa	1 1/2417851639229258349412352	1 1/4835703278458516698824704	1 1/2417851639229258349412352	1 1/4835703278458516698824704
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Bank of Angola	1 1/9671406556917033397649408	1 1/19342813113834066795298816	1 1/9671406556917033397649408	1 1/19342813113834066795298816
Bank of Namibia	1 1/19342813113834066795298816	1 1/38685626227668133590597632	1 1/19342813113834066795298816	1 1/38685626227668133590597632
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Bank of Mozambique	1 1/1237940039285380274899124224	1 1/2475880078570760549798248448	1 1/1237940039285380274899124224	1 1/2475880078570760549798248448
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Bank of Lesotho	1 1/19807040628566084398385987584	1 1/39614081257132168796771975168	1 1/19807040628566084398385987584	1 1/39614081257132168796771975168
Bank of Swaziland	1 1/39614081257132168796771975168	1 1/79228162514264337593543950336	1 1/39614081257132168796771975168	1 1/79228162514264337593543950336
Bank of Zimbabwe	1 1/79228162514264337593543950336	1 1/158456325028528675187087900672	1 1/79228162514264337593543950336	1 1/158456325028528675187087900672
Bank of South Africa	1 1/158456325028528675187087900672	1 1/316912650057057350374175801344	1 1/158456325028528675187087900672	1 1/316912650057057350374175801344
Bank of Mozambique	1 1/316912650057057350374175801344	1 1/633825300114114700748351602688	1 1/316912650057057350374175801344	1 1/633825300114114700748351602688
Bank of Angola	1 1/633825300114114700748351602688	1 1/1267650600228229401496703205376	1 1/633825300114114700748351602688	1 1/1267650600228229401496703205376
Bank of Namibia	1 1/1267650600228229401496703205376	1 1/2535301200456458802993406410752	1	

INTERNATIONAL STOCKS

Seeking Tokyo's Bottom: Questions, Few Answers

By Jathon Sapsford

TOKYO — Investors in the Japanese stock market are stepping warily into December with the same question about the volatile Tokyo market that has been nagging them all year — when will it finally bottom? "This is really tough," said Tadayasu Hasegawa, strategist at Kokusai Securities. "There are too many variables to come up with a clear answer."

Mr. Hasegawa said that perhaps the only certainty is more declines before any sort of stable activity returns to a market haunted by tight credit, a slowing economy and the possibility of war in the Middle East.

"In terms of sentiment, the market low point may be around February or March, when we get the first indications of fiscal 1992 earnings estimates," said Bruce Johnson, head of research at Baring Securities (Japan) Ltd.

A recent spate of disappointing corporate earnings has been only the latest in a string of factors that have made predicting the course of stock movements extremely uncertain. Some brokers are looking at mid-December and the expiry of the spot stock-index futures contract for prices to reach their lows, while others said guesswork is futile while the Gulf situation remains so uncertain.

"With the Middle East crisis ready to flare up at any minute, we could hit bottom any minute," said Mr. Hasegawa.

Since reaching its high of 38,915.87 on Dec. 29, 1989, the 225-share Nikkei average has been hurt by higher local interest rates, and more recently by the higher oil prices and looming global economic slowdown that followed Iraq's Aug. 2 invasion of Kuwait.

The index fell 257.97 points to 22,454.63 on Friday — 42 percent below last year's high. But on Monday, it rebounded 271.36 points to close at 22,725.99, chiefly because of optimism over the prospect of U.S.-Iraqi talks on the Gulf crisis.

Due in large part to advances by the yen, the Nikkei has been near 23,000 points or better since it fell below 20,000 on Oct. 1.

BUT THIS PERIOD of relative calm was shattered on Friday, when the market opened to news of a United Nations Security Council resolution allowing for military action against Iraq if it fails to pull out of Kuwait by Jan. 15.

This caused the yen to weaken sharply, to an opening 133.67 vs. the dollar in Tokyo on Friday, after closing at 130.15 yen on Thursday. And this in turn prompted a slide in the Nikkei by more than 700 points at one stage on Friday. On Monday, the dollar closed in Tokyo at 133.00 yen.

The sharp index falls this year, and fears of further declines, are prompting investors to move out of stocks into more volatile stock derivatives in the hope of quick profits.

Since about a year ago, average daily volume in the stock-futures contracts based on the Nikkei average has doubled, while average volume in the cash stock market has halved.

"The market's emphasis has changed completely from trading stocks to trading other stock-related financial products," said a futures trader at one of Japan's Big Four brokerages. "All of the speculation in futures contracts makes cash stock prices all the more volatile."

This trader added, "It's likely to stay that way until the market bottoms out. Until then, longer-term investors won't return."

"No one wants to take a long-term position while the stock market could still decline," said Masahiko Tsuyuzaki, chief trader at Tachibana Securities.

Surveying problems in the way of a Nikkei recovery, analysts said the market must first digest the full impact of worsening fundamentals. "There is no evidence that the major downward trend has been broken," said Robert Brooke, analyst at Barclays de Zoete Wedd Securities (Japan) Ltd. "The underlying trend is going to take longer to develop."

U.S. Poll Indicates A Slump

Buyers' Optimism Hits 8-Year Low

By Lawrence Malkin

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Reports from U.S. purchasing executives issued Monday indicated that the economy's decline intensified in November, with indexes at their lowest point since the last recession.

The index of economic activity compiled by the National Association of Purchasing Management fell more than two points to 41.3 percent from 43.4 percent. That meant the percentage of purchasing executives reporting that major companies holding a positive view of the economy declined sharply.

It was the fifth consecutive monthly decline and the lowest for the index since November 1982. Only the index of export orders improved, while the indexes for production, new orders, supplier deliveries and inventories all showed weakness. At 36.7, the employment index fell four points, the sharpest drop in eight years.

Robert J. Bretz, chairman of the association's survey committee and purchasing manager for Pitney Bowes, said, "With the engine of the economy, new orders, at its lowest point in over eight years, it appears likely the negative trend will continue for some time."

The direction of the figures had been forecast by Wall Street economists, but the size of the drop was not. Borrowing the phrase used by the Federal Reserve Board chairman, Alan Greenspan, last week, Michael Metz, market strategist of Oppenheimer & Co., said, "It's well known that we're in a 'meaningful downturn.' The only question is its duration and severity."

With a recent run of negative statistics leaving little doubt about the economy's direction, analysts said the latest figures were not enough to trigger a change in the Federal Reserve's policy of easing credit only gradually when the central bank's Open Market Committee meets next on Dec. 18.

"The figures are declining as they did in past recessions, and we're certainly not seeing a free-fall," said David H. Resler of Nomura Securities. "Is that enough to provoke the Fed into doing more? Not by a long shot."

Wall Street generally expects the Fed to ease the federal funds rate another quarter of a percentage point this month or in January. The Fed appears committed to ease gradually on almost predictable basis.

AT&T Is Seen Winning NCR

But Merging Computer Operations Would Not Be Easy

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — American Telephone & Telegraph Co. is likely to succeed in its surprising aggressive \$6 billion bid for NCR Corp., analysts and arbiters said Monday, but making a merger of their two computer businesses may prove more difficult.

AT&T launched its \$90-a-share stock offer on Sunday, seeking to build in one stroke the world-class computer business it has dreamed of since 1984.

NCR, a leader in retail and banking computers, rejected the bid as "grossly inadequate." That could set the stage for a hostile takeover attempt, something that has become quite rare.

NCR shares surged in very active trading, but remained well below the offering price. They closed at \$81.50 on the New York Stock Exchange, up \$24.75. AT&T shares, also very active, fell \$2 to \$30.325.

AT&T officials declined to say if they would increase the offer, but they said Sunday that "the ultimate decision should be made by NCR shareholders."

Analysts predicted the merger would take place eventually despite NCR's resistance.

"They're just hanging over price," said Stephen Smith, an analyst at PaineWebber. "They're likely to go to the altar without too much of a fight."

The offer was a surprisingly hostile move for the said telephone giant, analysts said.

"It's just a classic bear hug," one investment banker said. "The only thing different is it came from AT&T and it's for stock."

Since spinning off its telephone operating companies in 1984, AT&T has tried to turn its

considerable expertise in computers into a viable business.

The company has lost billions of dollars trying, though in the last two years many analysts have said its computer division has improved. Overall, AT&T earned \$2.7 billion on revenue of \$36 billion last year.

Ulric Weil, a Washington computer consultant, said the bid means "AT&T recognizes that they can't make it on their own."

NCR, based in Dayton, Ohio, is the fifth-largest U.S. computer company, with \$6 billion in sales last year. It has a wide range of computers and is particularly strong in point-of-sale retail systems and in computers that process banking transactions.

Many of NCR's products rely on long-distance telephone and data lines to tie them together. AT&T, the largest U.S. long-distance carrier, hopes its expertise in this field will give the two companies a winning fit.

AT&T, with a computer business largely limited to the United States, also is attracted by NCR's international presence, with more than half its sales coming from overseas. Analysts also have noted that NCR focuses on the UNIX operating system, a standard approach invented by AT&T's Bell Laboratories.

"Strategically it will be years before it is evident if this deal makes sense," said Jack Grubman, another analyst at PaineWebber. "On paper there are clearly benefits."

The offer follows a series of large-scale consolidations in the past year. France's Groupe Bull bought the computer business of Zenith Electronics Corp. of the United States, Siemens AG bought its German competitor Nixdorf AG, and Japan's Fujitsu

Ltd. bought a controlling stake in International Computers Ltd. of Britain.

So far, however, big computer mergers have seldom worked. Since Unisys Corp. was created through the \$4.8 billion merger of Burroughs and Sperry in 1986, the company's losses have mounted, its market share has dwindled and its stock market capitalization has collapsed to about \$440 million from \$7 billion.

"I don't think there is any good example over the past 30 years of a large-scale merger of two high-tech companies in a competitive environment that has worked," said David Yoffie, an expert in corporate strategy at the Harvard Business School.

By forcing companies to meld their technologies and personnel, mergers can unsettle corporate customers. Furthermore, the industry's ever-changing technology means two newly merged companies can find their main products out of date.

Indeed, some analysts predicted AT&T would move quickly to phase out much of its own computer operations, perhaps taking a write-off of \$1 billion to \$2 billion, if it completes a merger.

"There'll be substantial write-offs associated with AT&T operations if this deal goes through," said George Dellinger, an analyst at County NatWest USA.

"It is a surprise AT&T would do something so unfriendly," said William Rikim, a managing director at Salomon Brothers. "It implies there will be more strategic deals even if stock is used instead of cash. Companies which in the past would never have considered bear hugs or unfriendly deals are more likely to now."

(Reuters, WP, NYT)

Continental Air Seeks Refuge In Chapter 11

By Agis Salpukas

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Continental Airlines filed for protection under the U.S. bankruptcy code Monday to enable it to try to find relief from its large interest and debt payments while keeping its flights operating and its workers employed.

Hollis Harris, the chairman, president and chief executive, stressed in a news conference that the airline would continue as before and added that "the consumer should not notice any change in operations."

The judge who handled the filing, Helen S. Balick of the U.S. Bankruptcy Court of the District of Delaware, permitted Continental to spend money to keep paying its work force of 37,000 and to pay for refunds to customers who wanted them.

The judge also issued a temporary order under which other airlines must honor their interline agreements with Continental.

The airline, whose parent company is Continental Airlines Holdings Inc., had prepared to file late in October due to pressure from the soaring cost of aviation fuel but its board rejected the step.

Instead, Mr. Harris and his managers tried to cope by seeking to sell its international routes and other assets.

Continental was able to reach an agreement to sell its Seattle-Tacoma to Tokyo route to American Airlines for \$150 million. Such a sale has to be approved by the Department of Transportation and

the Japanese government before it can be completed.

While all the major carriers have felt the brunt of higher fuel prices, Continental also had the added burden of carrying a huge load of debt totaling \$2.2 billion — or roughly twice that of each of the three largest United States carriers, American, United and Delta. Continental's interest costs alone total about \$300 million a year.

The carrier, which once was the pride of Frank Lorenzo's airline empire, had been making progress in shedding its reputation for unreliable service and was winning back business flyers.

What it could not shed, however, was its heavy debt. Mr. Harris said that the negotiations with creditors and bondholders had already begun in an effort to restructure its various debts.

Several analysts said that Continental's ability to come up with a reorganization plan that would be supported by its creditors depended on the ability of Mr. Harris to persuade the judge and the creditors that Continental had the makings of a strong carrier.

In the last four months, Continental expected to pay about \$230 million extra for fuel than planned before the crisis in the Gulf.

Continental's fleet of 340 planes is on average 12 years old, which puts it in the middle of the major carriers for fleet age.

On the New York Stock Exchange, Continental shares fell by \$1.375 to \$2.

German Economics Minister Quits

Reuters

BONN — After months of mounting criticism of his lackluster performance, Economics Minister Helmut Haussmann said Monday he would stand down.

Mr. Haussmann, 47, said he was returning to the private sector for personal reasons and not because of the attacks on his competence.

But political observers said Mr. Haussmann, recently described as "the most criticized minister in Bonn" for failing to show boldness in revitalizing the economy of eastern Germany, recognized his political career was not bright.

Mr. Haussmann said he would take "a top job" somewhere in his

home region of southwest Germany. When asked if the firm could be Daimler-Benz AG, he said, "I do not have a contract with Daimler."

Mr. Haussmann got his first taste of industry as a trainee at Daimler, and it was his controversial decision to approve Daimler's contested takeover of the aerospace and defense firm Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blom in 1989 that first depressed his ratings.

He was seen as lacking clout against the dynamic finance minister, Theo Waigel, and wilted in the shadow of his predecessor, the free-market crusader Otto Lindendorff.

Mr. Haussmann's lack of initiative on modernizing eastern Ger-

many led to an avalanche of criticism from industry, the media and even colleagues in the Free Democratic Party.

Franz Steinkuehler, head of IG Metall, Germany's biggest union, welcomed Mr. Haussmann's resignation. He said the main task for the government was to help east Germany catch up, which would require a minister "who first of all wants to and secondly is capable of organizing economic policy."

Mr. Haussmann acknowledged that investment growth and modernization in the east was too slow. "If I had to do it over again, I would have been more active in these areas," he said.

EC's VAT Collection Plan Overcomes Most Hurdles

Reuters

BRUSSLS — Planned reforms to the European Community's value-added tax collection system cleared a major hurdle Monday when most objections were dropped.

Germany, Portugal and Denmark withdrew their reservations to the reforms at a meeting of economy and finance ministers in Brussels.

"All went well, though Britain is still delaying its consent," an EC official said. "British diplomatic sources said the government was urging industry to accept the changes despite earlier objections."

VAT reform is a key element in the EC program to establish a single market by 1992. The proposed changes would link tax-collecting authorities through a computer network to ensure VAT is paid after the existing collection system at state frontiers disappears.

EC states have been split by differences over anti-fraud provisions and how much bureaucracy could be eliminated.

Next year, the EC Commission will focus on narrowing differences between VAT and excise tax rates.

CURRENCY RATES

Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$
Australian dollar	1.727	Green drac	153.00	Mal. peso	26.330	S. Afr. rand	1.777
Belgian franc	36.363	Italian lira	2036.27	N. Zealand \$	1.628	Soviet ruble	0.551
British pound	1.936	Japanese yen	161.00	Swiss franc	2.203	Taiwan \$	26.75
Canadian dollar	0.714	South Korean won	200.00	U.S. dollar	1.000	Thai baht	25.01
French franc	6.549	Taiwan \$	26.75	Yen	161.00	Yen	161.00
German mark	1.936	Yen	161.00				
Italian lira	2036.27						
Japanese yen	161.00						
Mal. peso	26.330						
N. Zealand \$	1.628						
S. Afr. rand	1.777						
Soviet ruble	0.551						
Taiwan \$	26.75						
Thai baht	25.01						
Yen	161.00						

Source: Reuters. All rates are for 100 units of foreign currency per U.S. dollar.

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$
Australian dollar	1.727	Green drac	153.00	Mal. peso	26.330	S. Afr. rand	1.777
Belgian franc	36.363	Italian lira	2036.27	N. Zealand \$	1.628	Soviet ruble	0.551
British pound	1.936	Japanese yen	161.00	Swiss franc	2.203	Taiwan \$	26.75
Canadian dollar	0.714	South Korean won	200.00	U.S. dollar	1.000	Thai baht	25.01
French franc	6.549	Taiwan \$	26.75	Yen	161.00	Yen	161.00
German mark	1.936	Yen	161.00				
Italian lira	2036.27						
Japanese yen	161.00						
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N. Zealand \$	1.628						
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Soviet ruble	0.551						
Taiwan \$	26.75						
Thai baht	25.01						
Yen	161.00						

Source: Reuters. All rates are for 100 units of foreign currency per U.S. dollar.

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
British pound	1.936	1.936	1.936	Japanese yen	161.00	161.00	161.00
French franc	6.549	6.549	6.549	South Korean won	200.00	200.00	200.00
German mark	1.936	1.936	1.936	Taiwan \$	26.75	26.75	26.75
Italian lira	2036.27	2036.27	2036.27	Yen	161.00	161.00	161.00

Source: Reuters. All rates are for 100 units of foreign currency per U.S. dollar.

Interest Rates

Currency	1-month	3-month	6-month	1-year	Currency	1-month	3-month	6-month	1-year
Australian dollar	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	Japanese yen	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%
Belgian franc	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	South Korean won	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
British pound	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	Taiwan \$	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%
Canadian dollar	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	Yen	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%
French franc	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%					
German mark	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%					
Italian lira	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%					
Japanese yen	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%					
Mal. peso	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%					
N. Zealand \$	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%					
S. Afr. rand	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%					
Soviet ruble	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%					
Taiwan \$	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%					
Thai baht	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%					
Yen	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%					

Source: Reuters. All rates are for 100 units of foreign currency per U.S. dollar.

Key Money Rates

Key Money Rates			Asian Dollar Deposits		
	Dec. 3	Dec.			Dec.
United States	Close	Prev.	1 month	8 1/4 - 8 1/2	
Discount rate	7.00	7.50	2 months	8 1/4 - 8 1/2	
Prime rate	16.00	12.00	3 months	8 1/4 - 8 1/2	
Federal funds	7 1/4	7 1/4	6 months	8 1/4 - 8 1/2	
Com paper 90-120 days	7.40	7.40	1 year	8 - 8 1/2	
3-month Treasury bills	7.04	7.01			
6-month Treasury bills	7.91	7.23			
1-year Treasury bills	8.84	8.57			
					</

MARKET DIARY

Wall Street Stocks
Post Broad Gains

NEW YORK — Stocks closed broadly higher Monday in active trading on the New York Stock Exchange, with the gains said to be tied to hopes for lower interest rates after remarks by a member of the Federal Reserve Board.

N.Y. Stocks

The Dow Jones industrial average, which surged 40.84 points Friday, rose 5.94 to close at 2,565.59.

Among broader market gauges, the New York Stock Exchange composite index rose 1.01 to 177.07 and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index gained 1.88 to 324.10.

Advances led declines by about a 3-2 margin. Volume amounted to about 177 million shares, compared with the about 192.4 million traded Friday.

Stocks opened higher, and while

the broad market retained its gains throughout the day, the rise in the blue-chip Dow industrials was largely lost by mid-morning to profit taking.

Also weighing on the Dow, analysts said, was a sharp drop in the stock of AT&T, a key component of the average, after news of its unsolicited bid for NCR Corp.

"But the typical stock had a good day today," said Don Hays, director of investment strategy at Wheat, First Securities Inc. in Richmond, Virginia.

Mr. Hays attributed the strength to remarks by Federal Reserve Governor Wayne Angell in a published report. Mr. Angell said the Fed needs to bring down long-term rates in order to revive the economy.

AT&T was the most active issue, plunging 2 to 30¢ on volume of more than 8 million shares. NCR followed, jumping 24¢ to 81½.

Gulf Worries Bolster
Dollar in New York

NEW YORK — The dollar ended with strong gains on Monday, lifted by nervousness over events in the Gulf and the threat of a war there, traders said.

The prospect of bilateral talks between the United States and Iraq over Kuwait has done little to calm dealers' jitters over the region. They are unconvinced the talks will

"The dollar is looking pretty firm right now, but it's a very choppy market," said Bill Bertha of Mellon Bank. "We could see a correction any time."

Some dealers said the dollar soon will begin to look "topsy," perhaps in the ranges of 1.5200 to 1.5300 DM and 135.00 to 136.00.

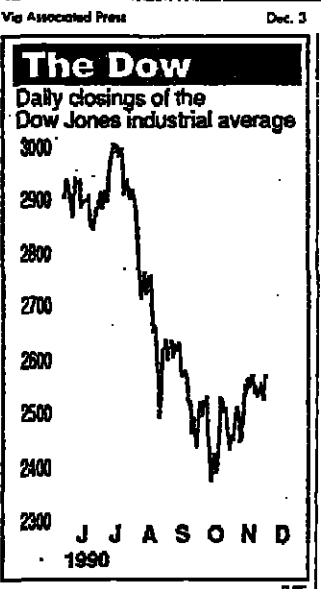
Traders said the yen continues to be the weakest currency, under pressure from Gulf jitters, high oil prices and worries over the health of Japan's real estate market. The dollar gained momentum last week after it broke up through 131.40 yen, a level that triggered more buying.

Germany, meanwhile, appears intent on keeping the mark strong. In London trading earlier Monday, the dollar was firm.

The currency stood at 1.5075 DM, up from 1.4965 DM at Friday's close, and at 134.45 yen, up from 132.65.

The pound moved to \$1.9248 from \$1.9430.

The dollar was quoted at 1.2895 Swiss francs, up from Friday's 1.2805 francs, and 5.0910 French francs, up from 5.0625.



The Dow Jones Industrial Average

Vol. High Low Last Chg.

AT&T 24.00 24.00 24.00 24.00 +0.25

NCR 81.00 81.00 81.00 81.00 +2.00

IBM 177.00 177.00 177.00 177.00 +0.01

SP 500 324.10 324.10 324.10 324.10 +1.88

NYSE Most Active

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AT&T 24.00 24.00 24.00 24.00 +0.25

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IBM 177.00 177.00 177.00 177.00 +0.01

SP 500 324.10 324.10 324.10 324.10 +1.88

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
INDU	2572.26	2587.40	2565.59	+5.94
TRANS	862.83	877.40	871.34	+1.21
UTIL	170.75	172.70	171.34	+0.59
COMP	318.29	320.70	318.72	+0.52

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
INDUSTRIAL	224.40	225.10	224.31	+0.12
TRANSPORT	124.40	125.10	124.31	+0.12
UTILITIES	124.40	125.10	124.31	+0.12
FINANCIAL	124.40	125.10	124.31	+0.12
SP 500	324.10	324.10	324.10	+1.88

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
COMPOSITE	177.00	177.00	177.00	+0.01
INDUSTRIAL	177.00	177.00	177.00	+0.01
TRANSPORT	177.00	177.00	177.00	+0.01
UTILITIES	177.00	177.00	177.00	+0.01
FINANCIAL	177.00	177.00	177.00	+0.01

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
COMPOSITE	324.10	324.10	324.10	+1.88
INDUSTRIAL	324.10	324.10	324.10	+1.88
TRANSPORT	324.10	324.10	324.10	+1.88
UTILITIES	324.10	324.10	324.10	+1.88
FINANCIAL	324.10	324.10	324.10	+1.88

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
COMPOSITE	324.10	324.10	324.10	+1.88
INDUSTRIAL	324.10	324.10	324.10	+1.88
TRANSPORT	324.10	324.10	324.10	+1.88
UTILITIES	324.10	324.10	324.10	+1.88
FINANCIAL	324.10	324.10	324.10	+1.88

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
20 Bonds	99.99	99.99	99.99	+0.01
10 Industrials	99.99	99.99	99.99	+0.01
10 Financials	99.99	99.99	99.99	+0.01
10 Utilities	99.99	99.99	99.99	+0.01
10 Govt	99.99	99.99	99.99	+0.01

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	177.00	177.00	177.00	+0.01
AMEX	324.10	324.10	324.10	+1.88
NASDAQ	324.10	324.10	324.10	+1.88
SP 500	324.10	324.10	324.10	+1.88
INDUSTRIAL	324.10	324.10	324.10	+1.88

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	24.00	24.00	24.00	+0.25
NCR	81.00	81.00	81.00	+2.00
IBM	177.00	177.00	177.00	+0.01
SP 500	324.10	324.10	324.10	+1.88
INDUSTRIAL	324.10	324.10	324.10	+1.88

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading			
	Buy	Sales	*Shr1
Nov. 30	675,538	539,253	9,698
Nov. 29	314,664	618,085	314,664
Nov. 28	344,781	598,130	43,120
Nov. 27	340,574	678,850	79,900
Nov. 26	311,215	673,009	109,488

AMEX

Monday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices as to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

NASDAQ

Monday's Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

Japan Growth
Expected to Hit

Indonesian Banks

سكنا من الامل

SPORTS

Big East: Change and Concern

By William C. Rhoden

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Shortly after his team touched off a frenzied home-court celebration by defeating Seton Hall on a 3-point shot at the buzzer, Nick Macarchuk, Fordham University's basketball coach, explained why he considered the victory an upset.

"They're here," he said after last week's game, lifting one hand to about ear level, "and we're down here."

Reminded that Fordham, of the Patriot Conference, also beat Seton Hall last season, Macarchuk said that didn't matter. "I still see this as an upset," he said. "For us to play a Big East team and win means we're stepping up."

Indeed, the mystique was still there as the Big East got its 11th year of operation fully underway Monday night with the ACC-Big East Challenge, an eight-game extravaganza against that other regional basketball power, the Atlantic Coast Conference. But the mystique has changed.

Georgetown, Syracuse, St. John's and Villanova can no longer be considered unchallenged as the Big East's super teams. And although the league will be more competitive, it will also be more vulnerable to nonconference opponents.

This season, six Big East teams — Pittsburgh, Syracuse, Georgetown, St. John's, Villanova and Connecticut — have a reasonable chance of winning the regular-season championship.

"There's nobody in the league right now where we go into games saying that we can't guard these guys," said Jim O'Brien, the Boston College coach. "Derrick Coleman we could not guard, and Tommy Greis we couldn't guard."

Coleman, who played for Syracuse last season, is now with the New Jersey Nets of the National Basketball Association. Greis, Villanova's 7-foot, 2-inch (218-meter) center, is playing in Europe.

"Sure, we're going to have trouble with Georgetown's front court but we're a little bit bigger ourselves," O'Brien said. "Billy Owens is going to be a headache, but we think that we can at least go in and not be totally dominated like we've been in the last couple years."

Perhaps the most significant loss was not suffered by individual teams but by the entire conference when Dave Gavitt, its founder, organizer and highly visible commissioner, resigned in June to become director of basketball operations for the NBA's Boston Celtics.

With Gavitt gone, the task of guiding the Big East went to his former assistant commissioner, Mike Tranghese, 46, hired by Gavitt as the Big East's first full-time employee when the conference was formed in 1979.

Thus, 1990-91 is more than another season for the Big East. After 10 very good years, five marked by phenomenal growth, the Big East is facing a number of new realities.

Tranghese's first order of business was to serve notice that basketball, the cornerstone of the Big East's multimillion-dollar enterprise, would have to share the spotlight with big-time football.

He invited the University of Miami to join the Big East to keep Syracuse, Pittsburgh and Boston College from leaving or joining another conference that emphasized Division I football.

"We have coaches in this league who played a

monstrous role in shaping the Big East," Tranghese said. "It's been basketball, basketball, basketball. They had a commissioner who they perceived as one of them: a coach, not solely an administrator. He did things from the point of view of a coach. Then here I come along."

"I'm not a coach and I can't be to this league what Dave was. I think I'm more at peace with that than some other people. There is a concern among coaches and athletic directors that when we diversify we may not pay enough attention to basketball. People are afraid because they think things may go too much to the left or too much to the right. I know I've got nine pairs of eyes on me."

While the coaches have supported the move to bring in Miami, some have expressed concern that the shared focus with football will change the Big East's character.

More than that, schools like Connecticut, Boston College, Providence and, to a lesser

decade, Transhese believes, networks may reduce the number of televised games.

"The Big East is like a fairy tale that came out of the woodwork," he said. "We're not going to do that anymore. The conference is not the same, there is not as much glamour. We're not so new anymore. Television is not what it was in 1982 and it is continuing to change. We're going to have to find creative ways to keep ourselves on television in a lofty manner."

For all the talk of change, the Big East still has considerable glamour this season.

Since joining the Big East in 1982, Pittsburgh has been its most erratic team. Despite a parade of highly touted high school all-Americans, the Panthers have been stymied by personality clashes, injuries and underachievement.

Paul Evans, the fourth-year coach, said that this season he finally has his type of players. That remains to be seen, but the keys are Brian Shorter, the 6-6 all-conference power forward, and junior point guard Sean Miller, who did not play last season after undergoing foot surgery.

The rest of the starting unit — guard Bobby Matthews, center Bobby Martin, small forward Darrell Porter — has been together for three seasons. And for the first time in three seasons Pitt has depth.

Connecticut, on the other hand, has improved each season under Jim Calhoun. Last season the Huskies won the regular-season and Big East tournament championships. Nadav Henefeld returned unexpectedly to Israel, but Connecticut has an excellent nucleus including Chris Smith, the conference's best pure guard.

Seton Hall rose from the depths of the Big East in 1988 and reached the national championship game. Last season the Pirates dropped to seventh, bringing them to a critical point. With Miami joining the league in 1991, the Pirates, along with Providence and Boston College, will have to stake out recruiting turf.

The teams to beat remain Syracuse and Georgetown. Syracuse has the league's most versatile player in 6-8 guard-forward Billy Owens, and perhaps the best freshman in 6-4 guard Adrian Autry. What the Orange desperately need is for 6-10 senior center LeRon Ellis to provide more muscle and inside scoring.

Georgetown has plenty of inside power. Alonzo Mourning, the 6-10 junior who will be playing power forward this season, and 7-2 center Derrick Dikembe Mutombo, will be an awesome 1-2 punch if they ever adjust to playing off of each other.

If Georgetown and Syracuse stumble, the league's resident foxes — coaches Lou Carnesecca of St. John's and Villanova's Rollie Massimino — are capable of grabbing the reins.

After years and years of playing multiple half-court defenses and patient offense, the Wildcats are using full-court pressure tactics led by 5-11 guard Chris Walker, 6-6 forward Greg Woodward and Marc Dowdell.

St. John's has a marquee player in versatile 6-8 junior forward Malik Sealy, and two solid frontliners in 6-10 center Robert Werdman and 6-7 senior Billy Singleton. Everything begins at the point, however, and the Redmen's success will depend on the ability of Jason Buchanan and Chuck Spurling to produce in the backcourt.



Jackson: Team struggling.

Knicks Fire Jackson, Hire MacLeod

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The struggling New York Knicks of the National Basketball Association fired their coach, Stu Jackson, on Monday and replaced him with John MacLeod, a former coach of the Phoenix and Dallas teams.

"This decision was made in the best interests of the New York Knickerbockers," said the team's vice president and general manager, Al Bianchi. He added that "we felt a change was needed."

Terms of MacLeod's contract were not disclosed. Bianchi and MacLeod have a long relationship in professional basketball. Bianchi served as MacLeod's assistant coach for 11 seasons at Phoenix, then tried to hire him as the Knicks' coach in 1987. But MacLeod had already committed to Dallas

and Rick Pitino was hired by the Knicks instead.

After two seasons, Pitino left for the University of Kentucky and was replaced by Jackson, one of his assistant coaches.

The Knicks finished third in the Atlantic Division last season with a 45-37 record and upset the Boston Celtics in the first round of the playoffs before being eliminated by the Detroit Pistons. But they were off to a slow start this year with a 7-8 record, having lost five of their last six games.

MacLeod, 55, ranks fifth among active NBA coaches with 675 victories. He coached 14 seasons with Phoenix and just over a year ago, was fired by Dallas 11 games into his third season with the Mavericks. His teams have won 50 or more games five times and gone to the conference finals four times.

SIDELINES

Basketball Teams' Plane Loses Engine

DENVER (AP) — A plane carrying the University of Utah basketball team and the NBA's Washington Bullets had to make an emergency landing after temporarily losing power in one of its two engines.

Soon after the United Airlines 737 took off Sunday, en route to Salt Lake City, Utah players saw sparks coming from one engine. It was restarted shortly before the plane landed and there were no injuries.

Baseball's Profit Rose 75% in 1989

NEW YORK (AP) — Baseball team owners increased their operating profit by 75 percent in 1989 to a record \$214.5 million, according to data supplied by two baseball sources.

The 26 teams took in a record \$1.24 billion, a 23 percent increase from the 1988 season. Operating expenses were \$1.03 billion, a 16 percent increase from 1988. This left a pretax operating profit of \$214.5 million, or an average \$8.3 million per team.

Sheffield Signs U.S. Soccer Player

SHEFFIELD, England (Combined Dispatches) — John Harkes, 23, a midfielder for the U.S. soccer team at this year's World Cup, has signed a one-year contract with Sheffield Wednesday, the English soccer club said Monday. He has been playing on defense for Sheffield Wednesday while on loan from the U.S. Soccer Federation.

Tony Meola, the U.S. goalkeeper, has been released by the second division team Watford, according to the Mail on Sunday. (AP, UPI)

For the Record

Dennis Martinez, a right-handed pitcher, agreed Monday to a three-year, \$9.25 million contract with the Montreal Expos. (AP)

The Daiei Hawks of Japan's Pacific League have bought the contract of infielder Eddie Williams from the San Diego Padres. Toshiyuki Hyashi, a Japanese rugby union international, has been selected to play on the Oxford University team in the Varsity Match against Cambridge on Dec. 11. (UPI)

Medioanan Milan trounced Banepas of São Paulo, 3-0, to win the World Volleyball Cup for Clubs on Sunday in Milan, 3-0. (AP)

Quotable

University of California broadcaster Joe Starkey, updating his listeners with six minutes to play in Cal's 28-3 victory over Oregon: "If you survive to late, the story of the game is the absence of Bill Musgrave, the Ducks' outstanding quarterback, who left the game in the second quarter with a shoulder injury. But don't think that's the story of the game, because when he left the Bears led, 21-3."



"The Big East is like a fairy tale that came out of the woodwork."

Mike Tranghese, the new commissioner.

extent, Seton Hall are concerned that expansion could erode their recruiting bases.

"Basketball was not really helped by Miami coming in," O'Brien said. "It just gives us one extra team that's going to be a problem for us to compete against. From a recruiting standpoint, you look for things that you have to sell that nobody else has. And clearly, Miami has that whole climate thing that they can sell kids from the Northeast."

"I guess everybody's concerned about whether we are now going to be making decisions predicated on football. That's one of the things that Mike Tranghese has to deal with specifically."

Tranghese may not be a basketball coach but he understands that what made the Big East is not so much basketball but televised basketball.

In the mid-1980s, when the Big East was reveling in the success of Georgetown, St. John's, Syracuse and Villanova, the idea of having to delve into football or even compete with other conferences for television times was barely thought of. In 1990 there is a glut of televised basketball and by the middle of the

BOOKS

THE SPIRITUAL LIFE OF CHILDREN

By Robert Coles. Illustrated. 358 pages. \$22.95. A Peter Davison Book/Houghton Mifflin, One Beacon Street, Boston, Mass., 02108.

Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang

IN the boldest and the most challenging of his series of books that probe the minds of children, Dr. Robert Coles turns on his tape recorder and listens to what they say about religion. It's an inchoate subject for adults and children.

In "The Spiritual Life of Children" the answers are not particularly enlightening, and for good reason: it is hard to elicit original thoughts from the very young about religion that are not simplistic and derivative. Of course, it is essential to heed the voices of children, but for the general reader wisdom doesn't necessarily come out of the mouths of babes.

The author, a professor of psychiatry and medical humanities at Harvard, deserves great respect for his pioneering work with children. To his many books and articles, he brings an inquiring and idealistic mind. The present book, he says, concludes 30 years of writing about children in various regions of the United States and in many parts of the world.

Early in his new book, Coles offers the case of an unruly 8-year-old girl he treated for two years in the 1950s at Chil-

dren's Hospital in Boston. The girl, who was "utterly accepting of the Catholic Church," said that she had "bad habits" but that "the church saves me." The author searched for an explanation. He learned that this devout youngster had seen the movie "Song of Bernadette," the film about Bernadette of Lourdes, a 19th-century French teenage peasant whose claims of seeing visions of the Virgin Mary were met with skepticism but who was canonized in 1933. She wanted to talk about it.

A few years later, Coles recalled this white child from Boston when he was talking with black children in the South going through mobs to enter newly desegregated schools.

"At times I would still shy away from spiritual matters, try to keep those children conversing about familial or school tensions, about this or that city's progress or seeming demise, the result of serious racial turmoil. But at other moments I would listen (with increasing patience and finally respect) to these elementary schoolchildren as they let their minds soar to heaven, descend to hell, meet with saints and sinners."

He adds that these children told him they felt God was smiling down on them as they walked through the crowd of angry whites calling their names.

In one of the most original passages in the book, Coles writes:

"But less evident are the strategies boys and girls devise to accommodate a secular and familial morality, on the one

hand, and the religious morality they hear espoused in churches, mosques, synagogues. The task for those boys and girls is to weave together a particular version of a morality both personal and yet tied to a religious tradition, and then (the essence of the spiritual life) ponder their moral successes and failures and, consequently, their prospects as human beings who will someday die."

In "The Spiritual Life of Children," there is a strong moral underpinning in the adult authorities who have inspired the author: Anna Freud, Dorothy Day, Erik H. Erikson, Reinhold Niebuhr. Their comments, sprinkled throughout the book, help to clarify some of the opaque remarks that are made by the young children.

Of Dorothy Day, a liberal Catholic advocate of workers and the poor, Coles writes that she "often pointed out to me that at the very start of the Bible — and indeed, of the world as the Bible presents its beginnings — there was a mixture of thought and action, of word and deed, of symbol and substance. God spoke, said, 'Let there be light.' But he also acted, breathed life into the dust."

Coles concludes, "And so it goes to this day for children, too, as they hustle their way through space and time, doing and doing and doing, but also stopping and asking and wondering, and in their own fashion declaring and affirming."

Herbert Mitgang is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ONE of the world's strongest bridge teams took a commanding lead in the Open Board-a-Match Teams in San Francisco at the American Contract Bridge League's Fall Nationals.

Jim Byrne of Manhattan, Chuck Burger of Southfield, Michigan, Bob Burman of Dallas, Chip Martel of Davis, California, and Lew Stansby of Castro Valley, California, who won the Spingold Teams in Boston four months ago and have a good chance to win the 1991 world team championship, led with 37 boards out of a possible 54, four boards ahead of their nearest rivals.

Six teams, including four with players from Manhattan, were tied for second position going into the two final sessions.

The diagramed deal, played in the Open Pairs and the Women's Pairs, presented a difficult playing problem, and several expert players failed to solve it. It was normal for South to play six trumps, and for West to lead the heart jack. How should South have planned the play?

An obvious plan was to lead a small diamond to the ten at an early stage. If that wins, the declarer is well placed, but if it loses, he has virtually no chance. He does better to work on spades, for he may be able to avoid the diamond finesse altogether.

Win the heart queen, lead to the spade ace and play another spade. If the spade jack wins in the dummy, assume that East is not clever enough to hold up with K 10 x x. Cross to the club king and lead another spade, setting up another spade trick in the dummy. Whatever West returns, South cashes all the available winners except the minor-suit aces, ending in the closed hand in this position:

NORTH		EAST	
♠	Q102	♠	9
♥	A	♥	Q8765
♦	1094	♦	109
SOUTH		WEST	
♠	AK	♠	AKQJ
♥	Q	♥	AK
♦	AK	♦	AK
♣	AK	♣	AK

South has unblocked the diamond jack, but it turns out to be unnecessary. The club ace squeezes East, and South knows it. When East saves the heart eight, the diamond queen is the only missing card in that suit and must fall.

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding: East 1♠, South 2♠, West 3♠, North 4♠. Pass. Pass. Pass. Pass. West led the heart jack.

The regular chess column will return after the world championships. Reports on the matches will appear in the LHT's news columns.

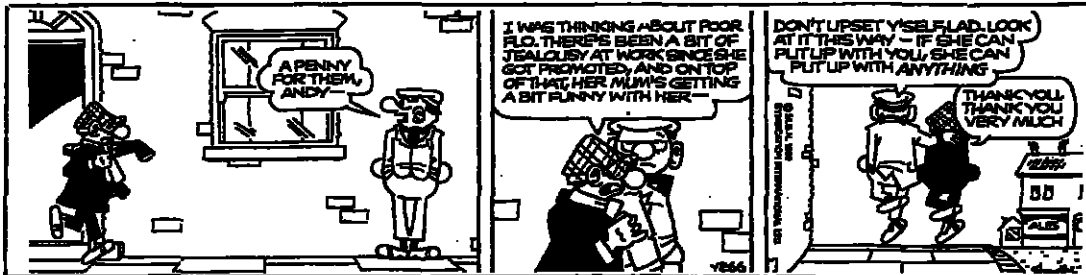
PEANUTS



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



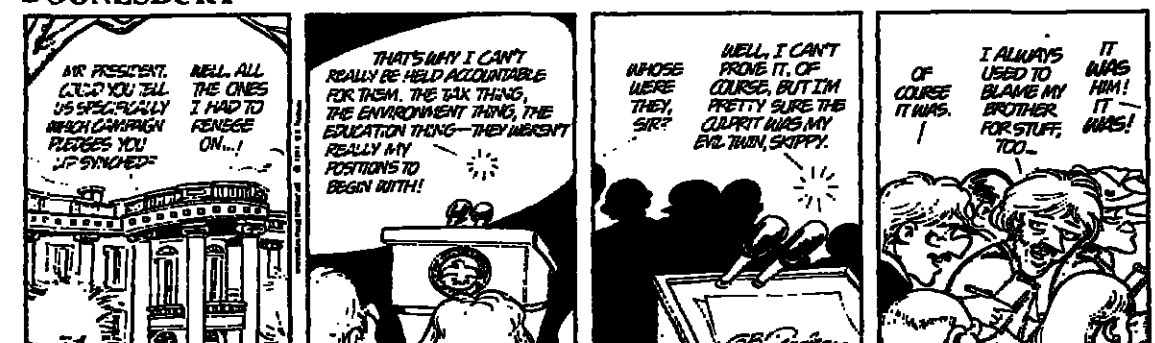
REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DOONESBURY

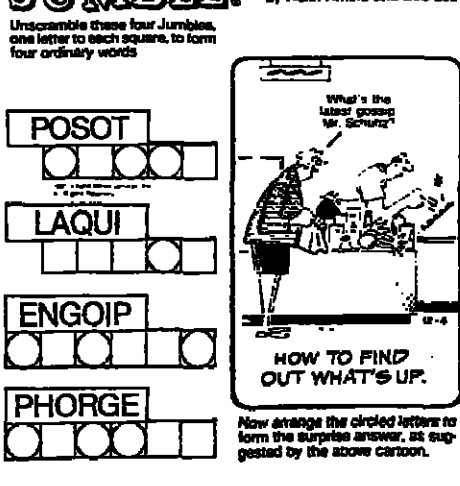


DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble three Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answer here: _____

MR. WILSON WAS NICE TO ME ALL DAY. HE MUST BE UP TO SOMETHING.

سكنا من الامل

SPORTS

Tom Watson Shuts Door On a Closed-Door Club

By Ira Berkow
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Those who insist that sports and politics, sports and society, or just sports and the rest of the world, for that matter, ought to be kept as distinct and separate entities, appear to be losing the battle in wholesale fashion.

It was learned Thursday that Tom Watson, the champion golfer, had resigned his membership in the Kansas City Country Club after Henry Bloch, chairman and co-founder of H&R Block Inc., was reportedly denied admission to the club because he is Jewish.

Vantage Point

Watson. "It's something I can't personally live with because my family is Jewish," Watson is not Jewish, but his wife, Linda, and their two children are.

Watson became a junior member of the club when he was 21 and has been a full-time member for the past six years.

One need not be Jewish, or a golfer, to have felt a chord being struck within by Watson's action. It seemed a genuine and heartfelt response by one man to a cause and ugly posture that remains, despite all the laws and social advances of the 20th century, all too commonplace: the discrimination against any group for any number of cockeyed reasons that an upside-down mind can devise.

In recent weeks and months, some highly publicized sports stories have dealt with issues of discrimination: the National Football League's decision not to play the 1993 Super Bowl in Arizona because of a state vote that turned down a proposal to make Martin Luther King Day a paid state holiday; the Shoal Creek Country Club's decision to invite a black for membership after the threat of disruption during the PGA Championship that was played on its premises last summer; and the proper resolution by the NFL commissioner, Paul Tagliabue, to fine the New England Patriots and three players for the sexual harassment of a Boston newspaper reporter, Lisa Olson.

"I'm no politician; I'm an athlete," is a response that has been too often heard. One becomes a part of the larger world, however, simply by breathing, and so one makes a social or political decision whether to play tennis in South Africa, say, or golf in a discriminatory club.

WATSON'S club has no black or Jewish members, and a question may be raised as to why he hadn't resigned before. In the news reports, that point wasn't addressed by Watson.

It is true, though, that sometimes it takes a shoe to drop before one realizes that there has been an alliance, a condition even more prevalent among athletes, who often live in a form of benign isolation. Or, in the case of golfers, with their heads in the sand.

What matters in this instance, however, is that Watson, a five-time British Open winner, a two-time Masters winner and a U.S. Open champion, took a stand, the stand of a decent man. But standing upright, and not just at the tee, is also something we've come to associate with this classy sports figure.

"Winning in Scotland beats winning anywhere else," Watson said after winning the British Open for the third time, at Muirfield in 1980. "I'm a traditionalist and a sentimentalist, and there's nothing like winning a championship in the birthplace of golf. This tournament is what golf is all about. You cannot love golf any more than you do when you come down the 18th fairway of this golf course a champion."

Watson has demonstrated by word and deed that he is a champion with heart, and mind, beyond being just a traditionalist and a sentimentalist. He is a humanist.

Perhaps because of this he may be forgiven his passion for golf, a game that has driven some of the best of men to attack a tree with a golf club after they had only moments before failed to attack a golf ball adequately.

"Actually, golf is not a game at all," Groucho Marx wrote. "In addition to being a curse, it's a way of life." He reported having become "overgolfed."

The game, or the opportunities to play it, can be heartbreaking in less humorous terms, as well.

ASA boy in Chicago in the 1940s I remember a tall, dignified black man named Calvin who washed store windows in the neighborhood. Calvin loved to play golf, on the ill-tended public links, and was good, as I understand. He dreamed of being a pro on the tour. It was an impossible dream. No blacks were allowed on the major tour. And no blacks, except as caddies, were allowed in the country clubs.

In many of those clubs, then and now, no Jews or women were allowed to become members, either. Action: None.

"California asked us about Sax," said Gene Michael, the Yankees' general manager. "We're not offering Sax around."

The rumors heat up now, between seasons, because owners and managers are gathered this week at the annual winter meetings. Once the busiest trading week of the season, meetings week has deteriorated into 98 percent talk and 2 percent action.

But there was a bit of action Sunday: The Toronto Blue Jays, hoping to improve their

Davis Cup Victory Puts U.S. Back on Tennis Map

By Robin Finn
New York Times Service

ST. PETERSBURG, Florida — In virtually every nation except the United States, Davis Cup tennis is an accepted symbol of sportsmanship, pride and patriotism; proof positive that teamwork within the sport described by its own practitioners as a selfish one is not an impossibility.

When the United States, already ahead by 2-0 in the five-match series after singles victories by Andre Agassi and Michael Chang, defeated Australia in doubles Saturday afternoon and clinched its 29th Davis Cup, a quarter of Australia's population was awake and watching television at 4 A.M. to see their team's elimination. The impact of Davis Cup tennis, at least in Australia, is unquestioned.

After this weekend's events, the stock of U.S. Davis Cup tennis should, according to the U.S. Tennis Association's president, David Markin, be unimpeachable.

"This should without dispute that American tennis has recovered to a very high standard in the world; five years ago the

rest of the world was laughing at us because we didn't have a player who could play on clay," said Markin, who spearheaded a program that has pumped several million dollars each year into development programs to rectify that.

"Here at Davis Cup we had one French Open champion and one French Open runner-up on our singles squad. But if we'd played on hardcourts, I think we still would have beaten them."

In addition to Chang, Agassi, Brad Gilbert, Aaron Krickstein, Jay Berger, and the doubles team of Rick Leach and Jim Pugh, all of whom contributed to the U.S. team's march to the 1990 championship, Markin mentioned other USTA-sponsored newcomers like Pete Sampras, the U.S. Open champion, and Jennifer Capriati as an indication of the United States' resurgence of tennis talent.

The United States clinched the Davis Cup title on Saturday, when the Americans took a 3-0 lead and rendered Sunday's two singles matches little more than exhibitions.

In the first of Sunday's matches, Darren Cahill won by default after Agassi suffered a torn sternum muscle and retired with the match deadlocked, 6-4, 4-6. In the second match, Chang was defeated, 7-5, 2-6, 6-3, by Richard Fromberg, a 20-year-old clay-court specialist who took Agassi to five sets on Friday.

Agassi, whose tendency to follow his own drum fosters criticism that his devotion to Davis Cup, and most everything else beyond his own best interests, is suspect, was booed as he left the stadium.

The injury, which he suffered as he served early in the second set, was diagnosed at Bayfront Medical Center as a torn rectus muscle, which inhibits motion and makes breathing painful. Agassi, who may be sidelined for two weeks, said he intended to fly to El Paso, Texas, on Monday to consult his physician.

Before the diagnosis was made, Cahill expressed skepticism over Agassi's injury, which could prevent him from participating in the Grand Slam Cup in Munich this month, an event Agassi contracted to play,

pulled out of, then re-entered only after being threatened with a lawsuit from the promoter as well as a fine and suspension from Grand Slam events by the International Tennis Federation.

"You never know with Andre," said Cahill, who admits to being rankled by Agassi's nonconformity. "He's a great tennis player but apart from his tennis, I think anything that comes out of his mouth is of very little significance."

"He didn't look injured to me when he was hitting his ground strokes and that's the biggest part of his game," Cahill said after Agassi rallied to win the second set, then abruptly quit.

[The ITF has yet to decide whether to allow Agassi back into its Grand Slam Cup or call up Brad Gilbert to play in his place, Reuters reported from London.]

"The first question is whether it's more fair to move ahead with Brad Gilbert or hold Brad and let Andre back in," said an ITF spokesman, Bill Babcock.

[He said a decision would be made this week.] The United States last won a Davis Cup

in 1982, defeating France on clay in John McEnroe's heyday.

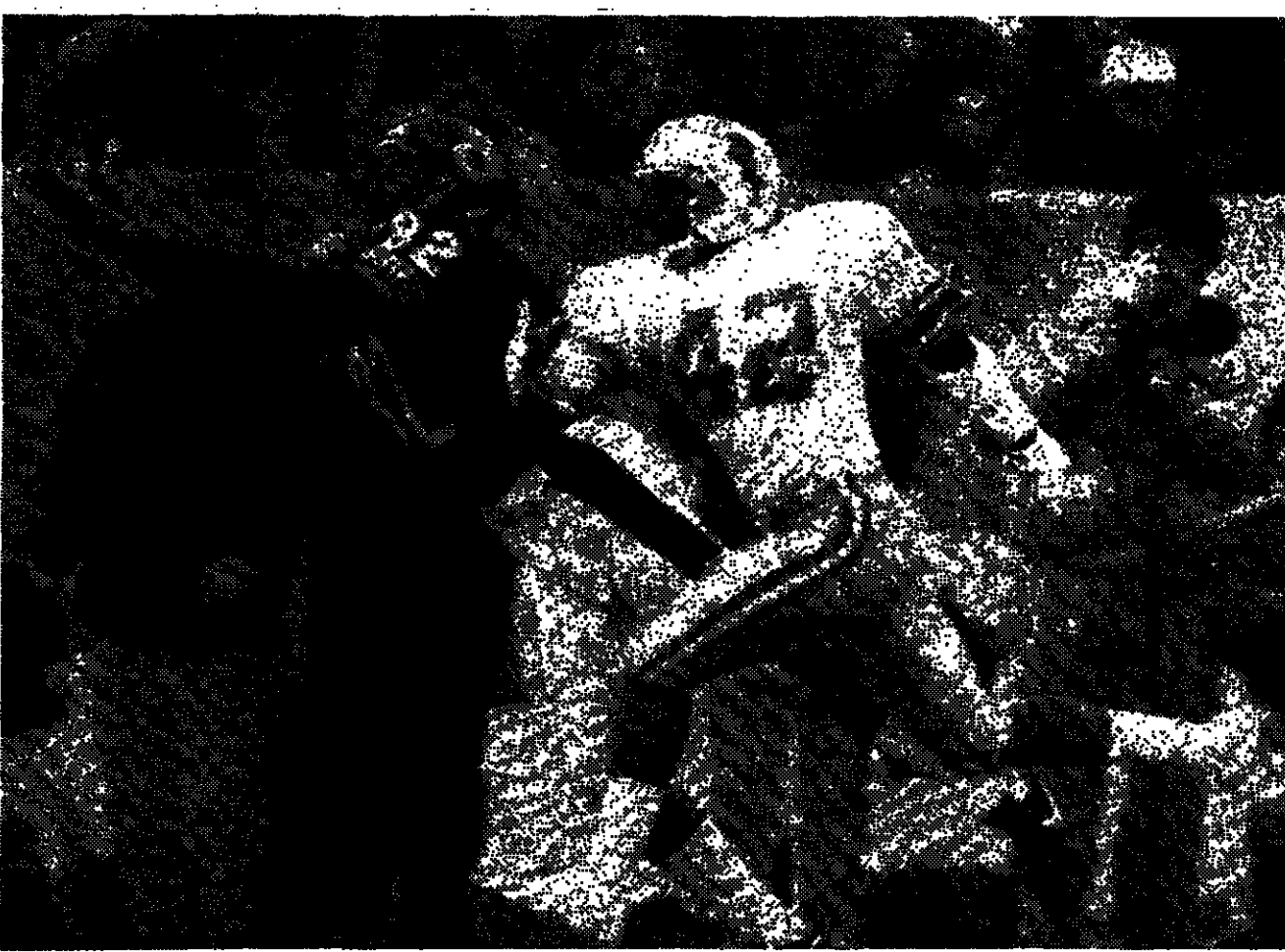
"This Davis Cup win puts us back on the map, and may bring back clay in the U.S.," said Tom Gorman, the squad's captain for the last five years.

"Now Sweden is starting to be asked the same question we were asked four years ago, what's happening to tennis in your country? Everybody goes through it. But it was McEnroe who brought Davis Cup back to the scene. Then he stopped playing and nobody took his place and we had to go through some doldrums. But now it's back."

The weekend's victory may have solidified Gorman's position as captain, which was rumored to be shaky over the past two seasons of disappointment.

"If we didn't fire him when he lost, it doesn't make a lot of sense for us to fire him now," Markin said, "but I need to hear from him that he wants to be rehired before I can announce anything."

Gorman has yet to make his wishes known.



Wendell Davis dived past Detroit's Chris Oldham but couldn't catch the pass, although Chicago tied, then won by 23-17 in overtime.

Vikings Rout Packers, Raiders Beat Broncos, Seahawks Edge Oilers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Rich Gannon, completing 11 of 21 passes for 149 yards, has led the Minnesota Vikings past the Green Bay Packers, 23-7, for their fifth straight victory.

The Vikings broke open Sunday's game in Minnesota with 17 points in the third quarter. Gannon threw a 36-yard pass to Anthony Carter in the end zone for a 16-7 lead, and less than a minute later, Al Noga recovered a fumble after sacking the Packers' quarterback, Anthony Dilweg, in the end zone to make it 23-7.

Dilweg was sacked five times, threw three interceptions and lost two fumbles.

The Vikings posted their longest winning streak since 1975, when they won 10 straight.

"I found myself in the second half," Gannon said. "We had our problems in the first half. I couldn't come up with the big play when we needed it and couldn't put the ball in the end zone."

Raiders 23, Broncos 20: In Denver, Bo Jackson ran for touchdowns of 11 and 62 yards in the second half to help Los Angeles remain tied for first place with Kansas City in the AFC West. Denver lost its fifth straight.

The Raiders led by 23-13 with 4:18 left, but John Elway directed an 80-yard scoring drive in less than two minutes, hitting Michael Young on an eight-yard scoring pass with 2:29 left. Denver then narrowly missed tying the score.

Vance Johnson was ruled out of bounds on a 27-yard catch, but instant replay reversed the decision, giving Denver possession at the Raiders' 33. David Treadwell lined up for a 41-yard field goal with seven seconds left, but a high snap forced him to hurry and Jerry Robinson deflected the kick.

Seahawks 13, Oilers 10: In Seattle, Norm Johnson kicked a 42-yard field goal 4:25 into overtime and for the fourth time this season the Seahawks won on the final play. The previous week, Johnson's kick in overtime beat San Diego.

The Seahawks were able to stop Houston's run-and-shoot offense when Bernard Ford fumbled at the Houston 27. Dave Wyman recovered and John L. Williams ran twice before Johnson came on.

Cowboys 17, Saints 13: In Irving, Texas, Troy Aikman directed two second-half 80-yard touchdown marches in outlasting former teammate Steve Walsh and keeping Dallas' NFC wild-card hopes alive with a 6-7 record.

Aikman completed 11 straight in the second half, one a five-yard pass to Darrell Johnston for the game-winning early in the fourth period. Chargers 38, Jets 17: In San Diego, Marion Butts carried 25 times for 159 yards and two touchdowns and Billy Joe Tolliver completed 14

NFL ROUNDOUP

Perkins Is Fired As Bucs' Coach

The Associated Press

TAMPA, Florida — Ray Perkins was fired Monday as coach of the Tampa Bay Buccaneers, a day after the team ended a six-game losing streak with a victory over Atlanta.

The Bucs' owner, Hugh Culverhouse, who only recently said he intended to keep Perkins, named the assistant head coach, Richard Williamson, as interim coach.

The move came with the Buccaneers one defeat shy of their eighth consecutive losing season. Sunday's 23-17 victory over the Falcons improved their record to 5-8.

Perkins' record with the Bucs was 19-41. None of his teams won more than five games.

Including four years with the New York Giants, he has a career NFL record of 42-75.

of 27 passes for 220 yards and two touchdowns for San Diego. Butts' touchdowns came on runs of one foot and of four yards. Tolliver threw touchdown passes of 24 yards to Anthony Miller and 19 to Nate Lewis, who also scored on a 10-yard reverse.

Cardinals 20, Colts 17: In Tempe, Arizona, Marcus Turner's 21-yard touchdown run with a lateral from cornerback Cedric Mack capped a fourth-quarter comeback by Phoenix.

Mack intercepted a third-down pass from Jeff Gause at the Indianapolis 35, cut across field and flipped the ball to Turner, who raced down the sideline and dove over the goal line with 10:19 left.

Bills 30, Eagles 23: In Buffalo, the Bills surged to a 24-0 lead in the first quarter, then held off a scoring comeback attempt by Philadelphia. Jim Kelly, was 19 of 32 for 334 yards and three touchdowns passes for Buffalo, while Scott Norwood kicked three field goals.

Philadelphia, helped by a 95-yard pass play from Randall Cunningham to Fred Barnett, closed to 24-23 in the third quarter. But a miss-thrown lateral by Seth Joyner after an interception was recovered by Buffalo.

Bears 23, Lions 17 (OT): In Chicago, Eddie Murray of Detroit missed on a 35-yard field goal kick in overtime, then the Bears won on Ken Harbaugh's 50-yard pass to Neal Anderson. Kevin Butler's 19-yard field goal with 33 seconds to go forced overtime. (AP, UPI, NYT)

In Baseball's Trading Market, It's 98% Talk and 2% Action

By Murray Chass
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — This is the time of year when, at least in baseball, the rumors are hotter than the action.

Rumor: The California Angels have offered Jack Howell, who would meet New York's need for a left-handed-hitting third baseman, and center fielder Devon White for the Yankees' Steve Sax.

Rumor: The New York Mets and the Yankees are discussing a major trade: Sid Fernandez and Tom Hanks for Sax and Bernie Williams, a highly rated outfield prospect.

Action: None.

"California asked us about Sax," said Gene Michael, the Yankees' general manager. "We're not offering Sax around."

The rumors heat up now, between seasons, because owners and managers are gathered this week at the annual winter meetings. Once the busiest trading week of the season, meetings week has deteriorated into 98 percent talk and 2 percent action.

But there was a bit of action Sunday: The Toronto Blue Jays, hoping to improve their

outfield defense, acquired two-time Gold Glove winner Willie White in a six-player deal that sent outfielder Junior Felix, infielder Luis Sojo and a minor-league player to be named to the Angels for White, pitcher Willie Fraser and a minor-league player to be determined.

White batted 217 this year with 11 home runs, 44 runs batted in and 21 stolen bases. He ranks fourth on the Angels' all-time list in steals with 123, and won the Gold Glove in 1988 and 1989.

For trading activity, the meetings reached their nadir a year ago when only five trades were made. On the other hand, meetings week became the busiest flesh-peddling market this side of 19th-century Morocco. In a six-day period, Dec. 3-8, 17 teams plus one in Japan signed 25 free agents. Eleven remained with their 1989 clubs, 14 joined new teams.

The frequency of the deals, however, overshadowed the significance of the signings. The handful of trades didn't produce results of much significance, although of the nine teams that made trades, two did win division championships, both in the National League. The Cincinnati Reds swapped left-handed

relief pitchers with the Mets, John Franco for Randy Myers, and the Pittsburgh Pirates picked up a right-hand-hitting catcher, Don Slaught, from the Yankees for two pitchers, Jeff Robinson and Willie Smith.

Myers was instrumental in the bullpen's significant contribution to the Reds' drive to the World Series championship. Slaught batted .300 for the Pirates as a platoon player, but his name didn't begin with the letter "B."

Everybody knows the Pirates won because of players whose names begin with the letter "B," whether or not they hit 300.

Oakland and Boston, the American League division winners, did not make any of the other three trades.

Only one of the three was a significant deal, San Diego acquiring Joe Carter from Cleveland for Sandy Alomar Jr., Carlos Baerga and Chris James. Carter was supposed to be that ever-hoped-for last link to the National League West championship, but his 115 runs batted in (on a career-low 232 batting average) were not enough to lift the Padres anywhere near the top.

On the free-agent front:

Cleveland gave Keith Hernandez \$3.5 million for two years and watched him take the money and limp.

Minnesota re-signed Kent Hrbek for \$14 million and finished last, only three years after winning the World Series.

Kansas City, as a prelude to the \$13 million signing of Mark Davis, signed Storm Davis for \$6 million.

Finding some loose change lying around, the Royals gave Richard Dotson \$550,000, which he gratefully took with him when the Royals released him not far into the season.

Seattle outmaneuvered several competitors and snatched Pete O'Brien for \$7.6 million (four years) so he could hit .224 with 5 home runs and 27 RBI.

The best signings of the week turned out to be Jeff Reardon by Boston (21 saves despite back surgery Aug. 4) and Dave Parker by Milwaukee (21 home runs, 92 RBI).

But the Brewers finished sixth and the Red Sox found an easy way to keep their fans frustrated: lose four straight to Oakland in the pennant playoff, not even getting a lead that Reardon could save.

Major and Minor Leagues Close to New Agreement

New York Times Service

ROSEMONT, Illinois — Major league baseball officials say they have reached an agreement in principle with the minor leagues on a new player-development agreement.

Minor league officials did not characterize their view of the negotiations, but positively, but a spokesman said Sunday that minor league owners did not have much objection to the latest proposal.

An agreement would end the possibility that the two sides could enter the 1991 season with competing minor league systems.

"We don't know of any issues in dispute," Carl Barger, president of the Pittsburgh Pirates and a member of the major leagues' negotiating committee, said at a press conference. "We have an agreement in principle."

Major league general managers and farm directors were told of the status of the talks before the briefing and after minor league owners

were invited by their negotiators at their meetings in Los Angeles.

"This side is optimistic," said Robert Sparta, director of information for the National Association, governing body of the minor leagues. "The owners generally were positive."

A completed document is to be mailed to all of the owners for ratification.

The minors have wanted all of their 170 clubs to have player-development contracts with major league clubs. In the agreement that expires Jan. 12, major league clubs needed only to have contracts with 78 teams, or three per club. The majors have agreed to raise that number to 119.

Part of the major leagues' cost would be offset by a new payment from the minor league clubs based on ticket revenue. The minors would give the majors a minimum of \$750,000 in 1991, \$1.5 million in 1992, \$1.75 million in 1993 and \$2 million in 1994.

Herald Tribune

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Major College Scores

SUNDAY'S RESULTS
Massachusetts, 111, Vermont 56
Clemson 64, Furman 64
Florida 78, Florida 78, Michigan 34, 40
Tennessee 92, Tennessee 92, Tennessee 92
Texas 70, Texas 70, UCLA 149, Loyola Marymount 18

SCOREBOARD

FOOTBALL

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Buffalo 10 7 3 33 240 200
Atlanta 9 3 0 730 252 144
Indianapolis 5 7 0 417 193 260
N.Y. Jets 4 2 0 330 229 228
New England 1 11 0 283 151 342

CENTRAL

Cincinnati 7 3 0 380 225 274
Pittsburgh 4 4 0 308 230 197
Houston 2 10 0 147 187 380
Cleveland 2 10 0 147 187 380

WEST

Kansas City 10 7 3 330 225 274
L.A. Raiders 8 4 0 487 228 174
Seattle 4 4 0 380 225 274
San Diego 3 9 0 229 257 380

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

W.L. T Pts PF PA
N.Y. Giants 10 1 0 380 225 274
Philadelphia 7 2 0 380 225 274
Washington 7 2 0 380 225 274
Dallas 6 7 0 462 193 255
Phoenix 4 8 0 333 192 295

DIVISIONAL

Chicago 10 2 0 380 225 274
Green Bay 4 4 0 380 225 274
Minnesota 6 4 0 380 225 274
Detroit 4 8 0 333 227 387

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Chicago 23, Detroit 17
Kansas City 27, New England 17
San Diego 38, New York Jets 17
Minnesota 23, Green Bay 7
Buffalo 38, Philadelphia 17
Washington 38, Cleveland 17
Pittsburgh 28, Cincinnati 17
Houston 28, Indianapolis 17
Atlanta 28, New York Giants 17
San Francisco 28, Dallas 17
Phoenix 28, Seattle 17
Los Angeles Raiders 28, Denver 17
Dallas 17, New Orleans 17
San Diego 38, New York Jets 17
Minnesota 23, Green Bay 7
Buffalo 38, Philadelphia 17
Washington 38, Cleveland 17
Pittsburgh 28, Cincinnati 17
Houston 28, Indianapolis 17
Atlanta 28, New York Giants 17
San Francisco 28, Dallas 17
Phoenix 28, Seattle 17
Los Angeles Raiders 28, Denver 17
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San Diego 38, New York Jets 17
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